



PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRD LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Volume XXXIX (Nos. 1 to 3).

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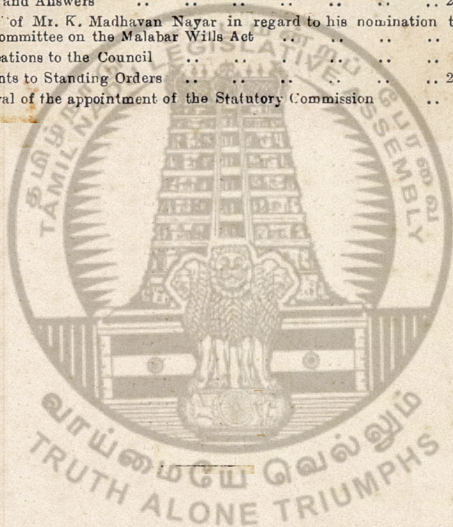
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CORRIGENDA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, the 23rd January 1928.

Volume XXXIX—No. 1.

Page 8.—Among the Members present :—

After “Hearson, H. F. P.”

Insert “Kaleswara Rao, A.”

II

Tuesday, the 24th January 1928.

Volume XXXIX—No. 2.

Page 186.—In the result of the division :—

For “Ayes—7 ; Noes—13.”

Read “Ayes—17 ; Noes—13.”

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,

Secretary to Council.

23rd February 1928.

PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Governor of Madras.

His Excellency the Rt. Hon. *Viscount GOSCHEN OF HAWKHURST*, G.C.I.E., C.B.E. Took his seat on 14th April 1924.

Members of the Executive Council.

1. The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR, K.C.I.E., Law Member. Took his seat on 12th February 1923 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Civil Justice.
Criminal Justice (including petitions for mercy).
Elections.
Electricity (including hydro-electric schemes).
Foreigners.
Fortnightly report.
Irrigation.
Landlord and tenant.
Legislative.
Magistracy.

Marine (Central subject).
Miscellaneous Judicial heads.
Passports.
Police including Criminal Investigation Department.
Press and registration of books.
Publicity including Editors' Table.
Railways.
Report on matters of political and administrative importance.
State prisoners.
Translators to Government.

2. The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Member in charge of Revenue. Took his seat on 27th December 1924 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Agency.
Constitution of districts, divisions and taluks.
Court of Wards.
Economic condition (including prices and wages).
Escheats.
Famine.
General (i.e., questions of a general nature which cannot be allocated to any particular department).
Government Servants' Conduct Rules.
Indian Civil Service—Questions other than leave and appointments.

Land Revenue, Survey and Settlement.
Mines.
Office procedure.
Petition rules—General questions.
Pounds and special funds.
Public Service Commission and service questions including examinations and special tests and land returns.
Reforms—not being legislative.
Treasure trove.
Warrant of precedence.
Wild animals.
Yeomias, inams and hereditary pensions.

3. The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur, Home Member. Took his seat on the 30th March 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Administration report.
Air-craft.
Arms and explosives.
Boilers.
Census.
Certificate of age and qualification.
Criminal Tribes.
Depressed classes.
Emigration and Immigration except European vagrants and foreigners.
Forests (including cinchona).
Government Houses.
Jails.

Labour (including factories).
Laccadives.
Pilgrims to the Hedjaz.
Reformatories.
Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards.
Rewards for saving life and property.
Staff and household of His Excellency the Governor.
Stamps.
Stationery and Government Presses.

4. The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR, C.S.I., I.C.S., Finance Member. Took his seat on 27th April 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Central Subjects—
Archæology and Epigraphy.
Customs (including trade).
Ecclesiastical.
Income-tax.
Meteorology.
Opium.
Political (other than matters relating to Indian States).

Central Subjects—*cont.*
Post Office.
Salt.
Telegraphs and telephones.
European education.
Finance.
Military.
Move of Government to the Hills.
Pensions.

Ministers.

1. The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN. Took his seat on 4th December 1926 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Education other than European and Anglo-Indian education
Libraries, Museums and Zoological Gardens.

Light and feeder Railways and Tramways within municipal areas.
Local Self-Government.

2. The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR. Took his seat on 4th December 1926 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Agriculture.
Civil Veterinary department.
Co-operative Societies.
Development of industries.

Public Works (buildings, roads, ferries, ropeways, etc.).
Registration.
Religious and Charitable Endowments.

3. The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR. Took his seat on 4th December 1926 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Adulteration of foodstuffs and other articles.
Excise.
Fisheries.
Medical administration.

Pilgrimages within British India.
Public health and sanitation and vital statistics.
Weights and Measures.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President.

The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu, B.A., B.L.

Deputy President.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI.

Panel of Chairmen.

Mr. C. E. WOOD.

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD.

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR.

Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR Avargal, B.A., M.L.

Assistant Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. C. SATAGOPA ACHARIYAR Avargal, B.A.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1. Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur, Bar.-at-Law.	Madura and Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Srirangam, Muhammadan Urban.
2. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Madras City, Muhammadan Urban.
3. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.	Ceded Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
4. Abdul Razaek Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	North Arcot <i>cum</i> Chingleput, Muhammadan Rural.
5. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.	Northern Circars, Muhammadan Rural.
6. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Bar.-at-Law, T.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
7. Anjaneyulu, P.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
8. Appavu Chettiyar, C. D.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
9. Ari Gowder, H. B.	The Nilgiris, N.-M. Rural.
10. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. (Minister).	Central Districts (Indian Christian).
11. Arpudaswami Udayar, S.	Tanjore and Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Madura (Christian).
12. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Central Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
13. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, P.	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
14. Bhanoji Rao, A. V.	Vizagapatam City, N.-M. Urban.
15. Bheemayya, J.	NOMINATED.
16. Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
17. Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S., G. T.	NOMINATED.
18. Chambers, G.	European.
19. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, T. K.	Tinnevely, N.-M. Rural.
20. Congreve, C. R. T.	Madras Planters—Planting.
21. Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., C. B.	NOMINATED.
22. Davis, J. A.	Anglo-Indian.
23. Dorai Raja, S. N.	NOMINATED.
24. Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
25. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
26. Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., F. B.	NOMINATED.
27. Foulkes, R.	NOMINATED.
28. Gangadhar Siva, M. V.	NOMINATED.
29. Gnauvaram Pillai, P. J.	NOMINATED.
30. Gopala Menon, C.	Southern India Chamber of Commerce.
31. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, C. S.	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
32. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	NOMINATED.
33. Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.	NOMINATED.
34. Harisarvottama Rao, G.	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
35. Hearson, H. F. P.	Madras Chamber of Commerce.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
36. John, V. Ch.	Northern Districts (Indian Christian).
37. Kaleswara Rao, A.	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
38. Kameswara Rao Nayudu, V. ...	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
39. Karant, K. R.	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
40. Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
41. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	East Coast, Muhammadan Rural.
42. Koti Reddi, Bar.-at-Law, K. ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
43. Krishnan, K.	NOMINATED.
44. Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
45. Krishnaswami Nayakar, K. V.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
46. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu).	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
47. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Tinnevely, N.-M. Rural.
48. Kuppuswami, J.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
49. Madhavan Nayar, K.	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
50. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur (Chairman).	South Kanara, Muhammadan Rural.
51. Mallayya, B. S.	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
52. Manikkavelu Nayakar, M. A. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
53. Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.	EX OFFICIO.
54. Marudavanam Pillai, C.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
55. Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.	Madura cum Trichinopoly, Muhammadan Rural.
56. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M....	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
57. Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.	EX OFFICIO.
58. Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B. (Chairman).	Chittoor N.-M. Rural.
59. Muniswami Pillai, V. I.	NOMINATED.
60. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman.	West Coast Landholders.
61. Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
62. Muthia Mudaliyar, S.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
63. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) (Deputy President).	NOMINATED.
64. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, C. N.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
65. Nagan Gowda, R.	NOMINATED.
66. Nanjappah Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.	NOMINATED.
67. Narasimha Raju, The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. (President).	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
68. Narayana Raju, D.	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
69. Narayana Rao, Mothay	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
70. Narayanan Chettiyar, Al. Ar. ...	Nattukkottai Nagarathars' Association.
71. Narayanan Nambudiripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.	NOMINATED.
72. Narayanaswami Pillai, T. M. ...	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
73. Obi Reddi, C.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
74. Parasurama Rao Pantulu, A. ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
75. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. R.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
76. Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
77. Premayya, G. R.	NOMINATED.
78. Raja of Jeypore (Maharaja Sri Ramachandra Deo).	NOMINATED.
79. Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. (Sir P. Ramarayaningar).	North Central Landholders.
80. Raja of Ramnad (Bhaskara Rajarajeswara Setupathi <i>alias</i> Muthuramalinga Setupathi).	South Central Landholders.
81. Rajan, P. T.	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
82. Ramachandra Padayachi, K. ...	South Arcot N.-M. Rural.
83. Ramachandra Reddi, B.	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
84. Ramanath Goenka	NOMINATED.
85. Ramasomayajulu, C.	Cocanada City, N.-M. Urban.
86. Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P.	EX OFFICIO.
87. Ramaswami Ayyar, U.	Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Srirangam, N.-M. Urban.
88. Ramjee Rao, V.	NOMINATED.
89. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A. (<i>Minister</i>).	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
90. Ratnasabhapatil Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
91. Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. ...	NOMINATED.
92. Saldanha, J. A.	West Coast, Indian Christian.
93. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
94. Sarabha Reddi, K.	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
95. Satyamurti, S.	Madras University.
96. Seturatnam Ayyar, M. R.	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
97. Shetty, A. B.	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
98. Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
99. Siva Raj, B.A., B.L., N.	NOMINATED.
100. Siva Rao, P.	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
101. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
102. Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., S. H.	NOMINATED.
103. Smith, J. Mackenzie	Madras Trades Association.
104. Soundara Pandia Nadar, W. P. A.	NOMINATED.
105. Srinivasa Ayyangar, R.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
106. Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C.	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
107. Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.	NOMINATED.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
108. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. (Zamindar of Kumaramangalam) (<i>Minister</i>).	South Central Landholders.
109. Subrahmanya Moopanar, S. ...	NOMINATED.
110. Subrahmanya Pillai, Chavadi K.	Tinnevely <i>cum</i> Palamecottah, N.-M. Urban.
111. Swami, Bar.-at-Law, K. V. R.	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
112. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib.	Ramnad <i>cum</i> Tinnevely, Muhammadan Rural.
113. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed ...	Tanjore, Muhammadan Rural.
114. Tampoe, I.C.S., A. McG. C. ...	NOMINATED.
115. Thomas, Daniel	Ramnad <i>cum</i> Tinnevely, Indian Christian.
116. Tulasiram, L. K.	Madura City, N.-M. Urban.
117. Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K. ...	Malabar, Muhammadan.
118. Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	EX OFFICIO.
119. Vanavudia Goundar, S. V. ...	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
120. Venkatapati Raju, P. C. ...	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
121. Venkatarama Ayyar, K. R. ...	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
122. Venkatarama Sastriyar, C.I.E., T. R. (<i>Advocate-General</i>).	NOMINATED.
123. Venkataramana Ayyangar, C. V. (<i>Chairman</i>).	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
124. Venkatarangam Nayudu, C. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
125. Venkataratnam, B.	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
126. Venkiah, S.	NOMINATED.
127. Watson, I.C.S., H. A.	NOMINATED.
128. Wood, C. E. (<i>Chairman</i>) ...	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
129. Zamindar of Gollapalli (Srimannarayana Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Meka).	Northern Landholders, II.
130. Zamindar of Kallikota (Sri Ramachandra Mardaraja Deo).	Northern Landholders, I.
131. Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja Garu alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao Bahadur Garu).	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
132. Zamindar of Seithur (Vadamalai Tiruvanatha Sevuga Pandiya Tevar Avargal).	Madura, N.-M. Rural.

SPECIAL MEMBERS.

133. Meston, Rev. Dr. W.	NOMINATED for Bills to amend the Madras University Act and the Andhra University Act.
134. Ramalinga Reddi, C.	NOMINATED for Bills to amend the Andhra University Act.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Second Session of the Third Legislative Council under the Government of India Act.

VOLUME XXXIX

Monday, the 23rd January 1928

The House met at 11 o'clock, the President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

- | | |
|--|---|
| Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P. | Krishnan, Mr. K. |
| Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman. | Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M. |
| Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad. | Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V. |
| Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. | Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. |
| Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A. | Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. |
| Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. | Kuppuswami, Mr. J. |
| Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur, Bar-at-Law. | Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K. |
| Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K. | Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. |
| Abdul Wabab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi. | Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A. |
| Adinarayana Chettiyar, Bar-at-Law, Mr. T. | Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C. |
| Anjaneyulu, Mr. P. | Maniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B. |
| Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B. | Maniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I. |
| Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S. | Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr. |
| Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. | Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S. |
| Bhaktavatsula Nayudu, Mr. P. | Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.). |
| Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V. | Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N. |
| Biswanath Das Mahasaya, Sriman. | Nagan Gowda, Mr. R. |
| Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. G. T. | Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A. |
| Chambers, Mr. G. W. | Narayana Raju, Mr. D. |
| Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K. | Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay. |
| Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B. | Narayanawami Pillai, Mr. T. M. |
| Davis, Mr. J. A. | Obi Reddi, Mr. C. |
| Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S. | Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A. |
| Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C. | Parthasarathi Ayyanger, Mr. C. R. |
| Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. F. B. | Petro, Mr., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. |
| Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V. | Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. (Sir P. Ramarayanar). |
| Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J. | Rajin, Mr. P. T. |
| Gopala Menon, Mr. C. | Ramaachandra Padayachi, Mr. K. |
| Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S. | Ramaachandra Reddi, Mr. B. |
| Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. | Ramanath Goenka, Mr. |
| Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul. | Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C. |
| Hampayya, Rai Sahib M. | Ramjee Rao, Mr. V. |
| Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G. | Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U. |
| Hearson, Mr. H. F. P. | Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S. |
| Kurant, Mr. K. R. | Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. |
| Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P. | Saldanha, Mr. J. A. |
| Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad. | Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. |
| Koti Reddi, Bar-at-Law, Mr. K. | Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K. |
| | Satyamurti, Mr. S. |
| | Seturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R. |
| | Shetty, Mr. A. B. |
| | Siva Raj, B.A., B.L., Mr. N. |
| | Siva Rao, Mr. P. |

23rd January 1928]

PRESENT—cont.

Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib E.
Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Swami, Bar-at-Law, Mr. K. V. R.
Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash
Kadir Sahib.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.

Uppi Sahib Bahadur, R.
Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E., Mr. T. R. (*Advocate-General*).
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkataramam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Zamindar of Jollapalli.
Zamindar of Seithur.

I

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new Members made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and then took their seats:—

- (1) Mr. H. A. WATSON, I.C.S.
- (2) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI Avargal, C.I.E.

II

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15.*]

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The President will call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Civil Justice

Removal of the Sub-Court at Masulipatam to Gudivada.

* 1268 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Sub-Court at Masulipatam has jurisdiction only over Gudivada taluk;

(b) whether representations have been made to Government by the people of Gudivada taluk to remove the said Sub-Court from Masulipatam to Gudivada; and

(c) whether the Government have decided to remove the Sub-Court to Gudivada?

A.—(a) The Sub-Court, Masulipatam, has jurisdiction over the Gudivada munsifi.

(b) & (c) No.

[23rd January 1928]

Circular of the High Court regarding appeals of the ministerial officers under its control.

* 1269 Q.—Mr. J. KUPPUSWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of Circular Dis. No. 2382 of 1921, dated 24th November 1921, of the High Court of Madras;

(b) whether complaints have been received that that circular stands in the way of ministerial officers appealing to High Court to have their grievances redressed in respect of appointments and promotions; and

(c) whether the Government propose to advise the High Court to cancel the circular?

Circular of the High Court regarding appeals of the ministerial officers under its control.

* 1270 Q.—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of Circular Dis. No. 2382 of 1921, dated 24th November 1921, of the High Court of Madras; and

(b) whether complaints have been received by Government that under that circular the appeals preferred to the High Court by the ministerial officers to have their grievances redressed in respect of appointments and promotions are withheld?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The High Court thinks that the circular is in order and the Government do not propose to interfere.

Criminal Justice

Attacks on Neill's statue.

* 1271 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with regard to the several attacks that were made on Colonel Neill's statue—

(a) the date on which each attack was made;

(b) the name, age, caste and place of each of the persons that made the attack;

(c) the punishment awarded to each such person; and

(d) whether the Government have given any indication as regards the nature of the punishment through the officer conducting the cases for the prosecution or otherwise?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A statement* is attached.

(d) No.

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Heavy punishments awarded to the accused convicted for attempting to deface the Neill statue.

* 1272 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the name of the Magistrate who awarded the maximum punishment of two years in one case and eighteen months in another, both rigorous, to the accused convicted for attempting to deface the Neill statue;

(b) what service the above Magistrate has put in; and

(c) whether any submission was made on behalf of the prosecution to award such heavy sentences?

A.—(a) In no case connected with the Neill statue was a sentence of 18 months' rigorous imprisonment passed. In one case a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment was awarded for actually causing damage to the extent of Rs. 50 or more. The cases were tried by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Rao Sahib P. Sambandam Mudaliyar.

(b) About three years and six months.

(c) No submission was made on behalf of the prosecution to award the sentence of two years, but in view of the recurring nature of the offences the Prosecuting Inspector asked for a deterrent sentence.

Ferries

Examination of ferry boats carrying passengers.

* 1273 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any steps have been taken to examine the condition of the ferry boats used for carrying passengers in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara;

(b) whether the ferry boats are expected to carry a particular number of passengers;

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, whether any agency has been employed to inspect these ferry boats; and

(d) whether in view of the danger involved in allowing boats to be overcrowded resulting in serious accidents, the Government propose to adopt measures for the safety of the public?

A.—(a) The Government are not aware of any special steps having been taken.

(b) Yes—the rules provide for this.

(c) No special agency is employed, so far as the Government are aware. The authorities to whom the management of the various ferries are entrusted have their usual executive officers for the purpose.

(d) The Government do not think that any special measures are required.

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Legislative

Correspondence regarding postal concession to the non-official members of the Legislative Council.

* 1274 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the correspondence that passed between them and the Government of India regarding the postal concession for the non-official members of the Council ; and

(b) whether the Government are aware that the non-official members have often to address the Government for the proper discharge of their duties and whether the Government have considered the need for granting postal concession to cover such cases ?

A.—(a) A copy of the correspondence^a between this Government and the Government of India on the subject is appended.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the orders in G.O. No. 1631 W., dated 29th July 1927, a copy of which was communicated to all non-official members.

Motor Vehicles Act

New ordinance regarding motor traffic in Ceylon.

* 1275 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHERIFF : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the new ordinance regarding motor traffic in Ceylon published in August last has attracted the attention of the Government ;

(b) whether the suggestions of the Madras City Corporation Committee regarding city motor traffic have been brought to the notice of the Government ;

(c) whether, in view of the phenomenal growth of motor traffic and the increase of fatalities therefrom, the Government propose to modify the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1923, and also the Madras Motor-Cab Rules, 1921, in the light of the new ordinance regarding motor traffic in Ceylon ; and

(d) whether the Government have considered the necessity of publishing an up-to-date edition of “ Madras Motor Vehicles Rules ” and “ Madras Motor-Cab Rules ” with forms thereunder and if so, when they propose to publish it ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The rules are perpetually under the scrutiny of Government and are being modified and amended from time to time. The provisions of the new ordinance in Ceylon will be borne in mind.

(d) The question of reprinting the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules will be considered.

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Police

Collections for the Police sports at Mangalore.

* 1276 Q.—**Mr. J. A. SALDANHA** : With reference to his statement on the adjournment motion brought by Mr. Karant on 18th October 1927 on the subject of the alleged irregular collection for the Police Sports on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to Mangalore, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) what investigations have been made as to the alleged irregularities ;
- (b) what steps have been taken to prevent such irregularities ; and
- (c) whether collections for Police Sports are to be stopped altogether ?

A.—(a) The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, made a personal investigation into the alleged irregularities. It is found that the only irregularities committed were in the issue of notices and the collection of subscriptions which did not follow strictly the rules laid down by Government, e.g.—

- (i) the notice was not published in the District Gazette ;
- (ii) copies of the notice were not sent to public offices and institutions ;
- (iii) it was not directed that the subscriptions were to be sent ' only ' to the District or Deputy Superintendent of Police ; and
- (iv) a paragraph was included in the notice about His Excellency's attendance at the sports. As regards the allegation that ' excessive ' collections were made, the amounts collected in 1926 and 1927 were Rs. 3,224-4-0 and Rs. 6,666-0-0 respectively. The increased collection made in 1927 was due to the fact that His Excellency was to attend the sports.

(b) & (c) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire under what circumstances these omissions were made. It is said that there are 3 or 4 omissions in applying the rules. Have the Government made enquiries why these omissions were made ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The omissions were made and the Government are enquiring."

Public Service

Grievances of copyists in the Judicial and Revenue departments.

* 1277 Q.—**Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED** : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many sheets of paper a copyist has to write per month in a Revenue office and Stationary Sub-Magistrate's court in the Presidency, what is the rate per sheet charged by the Government and how much is paid to the copyist out of the amount thus realized ;

(b) whether copyists are paid anything extra annually, or half-yearly, or quarterly in the shape of bonus ; and if so, at what rate ;

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(c) whether the system of payment is uniform all over the Presidency or different ;

(d) whether copyists form part of the permanent establishment of the Revenue and Magisterial departments ; if not, what is their status in the service ;

(e) whether the copyists are employed at times to do the work of clerks in the above offices ;

(f) whether they are given any extra remuneration when they have to do work other than copying documents ;

(g) whether there exists any difference in status and rank between the copyists of the Judicial Department and those of the Revenue Department, and if so, what it is and why the same is maintained ;

(h) whether the copyists are entitled to all or any of the privileges attached to Government service, such as leave and pension, etc., and whether they are governed by Civil Service Regulations ; and

(i) whether the Government will investigate into the grievances of the copyists and redress the same ?

A.—(a) to (d) The hon. Member is referred to Board's Standing Order No. 173, section (ii).

(e) & (f) The Government are not aware that the facts are as suggested.

(g) The Government know of none.

(h) Eligibility for pension and leave is not a necessary incident of Government service but is a matter regulated by the rules made in that behalf. Copyists are not eligible for leave or pension.

(i) The rates for the remuneration of copyists were raised in 1922. Since then it has not been brought to the notice of the Government that the copyists have any particular grievance.

Emigration

Prohibition of emigration from the Agency.

* 1278 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the paragraph on Emigration in the Administration Report of the Vizagapatam Agency for 1926-27 ; and

(b) whether in view of the expressed dislike of the Agent to the Governor and his expressed recommendation that the solution lies in the opening up of the Agency by a railway, the Government are prepared to prohibit emigration from the Agency ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The country is being opened up by making roads and a railway and the Government do not think the drastic step suggested by the hon. Member could be justified.

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Jails

Alleged ill-treatment of Neill statue satyagrahis.

* 1279 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the young men who offered 'satyagraha' at the Neill statue are treated with exceptional severity in jails;

(b) whether they are subjected to physical ill-treatment;

(c) whether any Jail officials have been in the habit of inducing them to apologise and get released on the pain of brutal ill-treatment as a consequential alternative; and

(d) whether these young men are given stale and evil-smelling food during their stay in jails?

A.—(a) to (d) No.

Alleged humiliation of Neill statue satyagrahis.

* 1280 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a batch of Neill statue satyagrahis, aged between about 18 and 25 years, were taken to the Egmore railway station on the evening of 10th October 1927 by an escort of three constables;

(b) whether every one of these prisoners was hand-cuffed and whether they were being held by long iron chains rivetted to the hand-cuffs, the other end of the chains being held by the constables; and whether the constables were fully armed while escorting the prisoners;

(c) whether the three satyagrahis were dressed in complete khaddar wearing Gandhi caps as well while being so escorted by the police;

(d) whether there was any need for this special humiliation and whether any of this batch or the previous batches gave any trouble to their jailors or ever attempted to escape from custody; and

(e) whether the object of this humiliating treatment was to bring khaddar dress into contempt in the eyes of the people?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Yes.

(d) There was no special humiliation. The prisoners were hand-cuffed and escorted in accordance with the general rules laid down for the escort of convicts.

(e) No; prisoners on transfer, or when attending courts, are invariably dressed in private clothing.

Number of Mappillas and non-Mappillas taking their families to Andamans.

* 1281 Q.—K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR Bahadur: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Mappilla and non-Mappilla prisoners in the Andamans who have made applications from April 1923 up to the end of March 1927 requesting the authorities to permit them to take their families to the Andamans annually;

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(b) the number of Mappillas and non-Mappillas who were permitted to take their families to the Andamans annually ; and

(c) the number of Mappillas and non-Mappillas who actually took their families to the Andamans annually ?

A.—(a) to (c) The Government do not propose to call for the information.

Colonization of the Andamans.

* 1282 Q.—K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR Bahadur : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applicants with their names and address who requested permission to colonize the Andamans from 1923-24 to 1926-27 annually ;

(b) the number of persons who were given such permission and their names ;

(c) the number and names of persons who actually left for the Andamans, during that period ;

(d) the number and names of persons who returned to India after staying there for a few months, during that period ;

(e) the reasons for their return ; and

(f) the number and names of persons who died in the Andamans and the causes of their death ?

A.—(a) to (f) The Government are not prepared to get the detailed information required.

Laws for the Mappillas in the Andamans.

* 1283 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state —

(a) whether there are any laws in the Andamans to which the Mappillas therein are subjected ; and

(b) whether a copy of such laws will be placed on the table ?

A.—(a) Free Mappilla men, women and children in the Andamans are governed in the same way and by the same laws as those by which other free residents are governed. The laws in force there are the same as those in the rest of British India with the addition of Regulation III of 1876 and subsequent amending regulations.

(b) The regulations are available for sale and can be obtained by the public from the Government of India Central Publication Branch, Calcutta. A copy will be obtained and placed in the Secretariat Library for reference.

Number of Mappillas in Andamans.

* 1284 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Mappilla men, women and children in the Andamans ; and

(b) how many of them are convicts ?

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A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 826.

Corporal punishments in jails.

* 1285 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether corporal punishment is still given in jails; and
- (b) how many such punishments were given in 1926-27?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Corporal punishments were inflicted in seven cases in 1926. No figures are available for 1927.

Retirement

Age-limit for the retirement of gazetted and non-gazetted officers.

* 1286 Q.—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the non-gazetted ministerial officers are allowed to remain in service after 55 years till they reach the 60th year;

(b) whether the gazetted officers are not allowed to remain after 55 years; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to issue instructions that the non-gazetted ministerial officers should be made to retire like gazetted officers at the age of 55 years without granting any extension?

A.—(a) They may be required to retire at the age of 55, but should ordinarily be retained in service, if they continue efficient up to the age of 60. After 60 they may not be retained, except in very special circumstances and with the sanction of Government.

(b) Yes, unless retained on public grounds with the sanction of the Government or of the head of the department, if he is competent to appoint permanently to the post held by the Government servant concerned and the Government servant is under 60.

(c) The present rule was made by the Secretary of State and the Government see no reason for modifying it.

Education

Filling up of vacancies in the selection grade of the Subordinate Educational Service.

* 1287 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of vacancies there were in both the branches (Deputy Inspectors and School Assistants) of the selection grade of the Subordinate Educational Service since the formation of this cadre about five years ago; and

(b) how many of these vacancies were filled up by Muslims and how many by other communities?

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- A.—(a) It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to the selection grade of Deputy Inspectors and the first grade of School Assistants. There have been 70 vacancies in both the cadres since the introduction of the time-scales of pay.
- (b) Of the above vacancies 6 were filled by Muslims, 61 by members of other communities and 3 have been left unfilled under the orders of Government.

Number of Muslims getting Rs. 150 in the selection grade of the Subordinate Educational Service.

* 1288 Q.—MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the number of fully qualified Muslims who are drawing a salary of Rs. 150 and the period of time for which they have been drawing that pay without getting into the selection grade?

- A.—It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to Muhammadan officers in the cadres of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and School Assistants. There are 13 Muhammadan officers in the above two cadres who are now drawing Rs. 150, four of whom are fully qualified for promotion to the selection grade. Of these four, three have been drawing Rs. 150 for over four years and one for over three years.

Facilities for trained graduates to appear for the B.Ed. Examination.

* 1289 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the Andhra University has afforded facilities to trained graduates now in service to appear for the B.Ed. Examination privately;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Director of Public Instruction is insisting upon trained graduates in service to undergo regular training in a college and become graduates in education; and

(c) if the answers to (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, whether the Government will exempt them from regular training in a college in view of the facilities afforded by the Andhra University?

- A.—(a) & (b) It is presumed that by the term 'trained graduates' the hon. Member refers to teachers who at first underwent lower grade training and who subsequently passed the B.A. Degree examination. If this presumption is correct, the answer to clauses (a) and (b) is in the affirmative.

(c) The Government see no reason to interfere with the discretion vested in the Director of Public Instruction in the matter.

Alleged ineligibility of secondary-grade trained teachers for promotion to the senior grade.

* 1290 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether only L.T.'s are considered eligible for promotion to the senior grades of the Deputy Inspectorate;

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(b) how many secondary-grade trained graduates there are now in service ;

(c) whether such secondary-grade trained graduates are debarred from rising to the said senior grade ; and

(d) whether they require to be exempted from passing the L. T. Degree Examination before being promoted to the said senior grades ?

A.—(a), (c) & (d) The Government have directed that the time-scales of pay sanctioned for Deputy Inspectors of Schools (Senior Grade) should be applied only to persons who have passed their B.A. or M.A. Degree examination and have also passed the L.T. Degree examination. When qualified men are not available, untrained graduates and persons holding secondary grade teachers' certificates may be appointed as Deputy Inspectors of Schools (Senior Grade) with the previous sanction of the Government.

(b) There are now five graduates with trained teachers' certificate of the secondary grade in service.

Working of the Reorganized Scheme of Assistant and Special Lecturers in the Law College.

* 1291 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Law College Reorganization Committee recommended Rs. 300 as the minimum salary for Assistant Lecturers in the Law College ;

(b) if so, why the salary was fixed at Rs. 201 per mensem contrary to the recommendations of the said Committee, and whether the Government will lay on the table a copy of the report of the Law College Reorganization Committee and the orders passed thereon by the Government ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Assistant Professors and Lecturers of Arts Colleges who do the same amount of work draw a higher salary than the Assistant Lecturers of the Law College ;

(d) the number of lectures delivered by each of the Assistant Lecturers during the last two years and the number of lectures delivered by each of the Special Lecturers during the same period and the amount of the remuneration drawn by each of the Assistant and Special Lecturers ; and the average attendance of the law students at the lectures delivered by both types of lecturers ;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Law College Reorganization Committee recommended that Special Lecturers should be men of repute having made research in some particular branch of legal study ;

(f) whether it is a fact that despite such a recommendation of the Reorganization Committee, a few of the Special Lecturers appointed were just Assistant Professors and Professors drawing a salary of Rs. 250 and Rs. 500 a month before the reorganization took place ;

(g) whether it is a fact that persons are recommended and appointed as Special Lecturers during the middle of the academic year, and called upon to deliver a few lectures on any subject of their own choice at about the fag end of the year ;

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(h) whether it is a fact that the Law College Reorganization Committee has recommended that a person once appointed as Assistant Lecturer should be continued so long as he cares to serve in the college and that his appointment should be automatically renewed at the end of three years except for special reasons;

(i) whether the Government propose to give effect to this recommendation; and

(j) whether they will call for a report on the working of the Reorganized Scheme of Assistant and Special Lecturers in the Law College?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government fixed the salary of Assistant Lecturers at Rs. 200 a month after taking into account all relevant considerations and also the evidence of the witnesses before the Committee.

The report of the Committee and G.O. No. 1702, Law (Education), dated 5th November 1924, passing orders thereon have been placed on Editors' Table.

(c) Assistant Lecturers in the Law College are part-time officers, while Lecturers and Assistant Professors in the Arts Colleges are whole-time officers of Government. The former are allowed the privilege of private practice. There cannot therefore be any proper comparison between the two classes of officers in respect of the work done or the salary paid.

(d) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 1561, Law (Education), dated 17th August 1926, and G.O. No. 1589, dated 16th August 1927, which have been placed on Editors' Table. The Government are not in possession of any particulars other than those given in these reports.

(e) The hon. Member is referred to paragraphs 3 and 7 of the report of the Law College Reorganization Committee placed on Editors' Table.

(f) Special Lecturers are appointed by the Law College Council in view of their reputation for scholarship in particular branches of legal study. The fact that some of the gentlemen selected as Special Lecturers were once on the staff of the Law College cannot operate as a disqualification.

(g) The hon. Member is referred to paragraph 8 of the Report of the Law College Reorganization Committee and to paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1702, Law (Education), dated 5th November 1924. The syllabus of special lectures has to be approved by the Law College Council. No definite period has been fixed for the delivery of the lectures.

(h) The hon. Member is referred to paragraph 6 of the Report of the Law College Reorganization Committee.

(i) Rule 9 of the rules regulating the constitution and working of the Madras Law College provides that Assistant Lecturers shall ordinarily hold office for three years and that they will be eligible for re-appointment at the end of the period.

(j) The annual reports submitted to Government give an account of the working of the College after its reorganization. The Government see no reason for calling for a special report.

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Residential quarters for women teachers in mufassal schools.

* 1292 Q.—Dr. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the hardships caused to the women teachers working in the mufassal schools for want of suitable residential quarters and especially when they are single and transferred from place to place;

(b) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, whether the Government will consider the desirability of providing them with quarters in convenient localities;

(c) whether there is any residential hostel for Muhammadan girls attached to the Hobart School, Royapetta; and

(d) if the answer to (c) be in the negative, whether the Government propose to provide one as early as possible?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have been taking steps for the provision of quarters for women teachers employed in Government schools in the mufassal in cases where suitable private houses are reported to be not available. They cannot undertake to provide quarters for the staff of *all* the girls' schools in the mufassal.

(c) No.

(d) The Government will consider the matter.

Provision of quarters for the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University.

* 1293 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether Government are going to provide Rs. 65,000 for quarters with out-houses for the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University?

A.—Plans and estimates for the construction of a residence for the Vice-Chancellor at Bezwada at an estimated cost of Rs. 65,000 were prepared in 1926. The question of the provision of funds for the work has been deferred pending settlement of the question whether Bezwada should continue to be the headquarters of the University.

Removal of the Andhra University centre from Rajahmundry to Bezwada.

* 1294 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Andhra University negatived the proposal to remove the centre from Rajahmundry to Bezwada?

A.—The proposition that Bezwada should be made a centre in substitution of Rajahmundry fell through in view of an earlier resolution adopted by the Senate that the University should organize under its control a University College of Science at Rajahmundry.

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High School for Muslim girls in North Madras.

* 1295 Q.—MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is no High School for Muslim girls in North Madras; and

(b) whether the Government propose to make provision in the next budget for opening such a school next year?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The hon. Member's suggestion will be considered.

Schools for Muslim boys and girls in Coimbatore.

* 1296 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of public schools meant for Muslim boys and girls in Coimbatore municipality and the annual expenditure on these schools and the ward or wards in which these are located;

(b) the number of high schools in the Coimbatore district and the names of the institutions in which Urdu is taught;

(c) whether any attempt was made to introduce Urdu in the Government College, Coimbatore; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred (1) by the Government, (2) by each of the municipalities, on education in the Coimbatore district for the year 1926-27 and the previous year?

A.—(a) The number of public schools for Muhammadan boys and girls on 31st March 1927 was two. The total expenditure incurred on them in 1926-27 was Rs. 2,569. No information is available as to the wards in which the schools were located.

(b) The number of high schools on 31st March 1927 was fifteen. Provision for the teaching of Urdu is made only in the Municipal High School, Udamalpet.

(c) In the school department of the Government College, Coimbatore, an Urdu munshi was employed up to the year 1923. In that year the post was abolished on account of the paucity of students taking the language. No representation for the revival of the post has been made to the Director of Public Instruction or the Government till now.

(d) The information required is given below:—

Name of agency.	Expenditure on collegiate, secondary and elementary education.	
	1925-26.	1926-27.
	RS.	RS.
Government ...	4,58,118	4,91,719
Coimbatore municipality ...	15,132	12,399
Erode „ ...	8,413	10,542
Dharapuram „ ...	4,429	6,166
Tiruppur „ ...	6,734	11,704
Pollachi „ ...	12,742	9,691
Udamalpet „ ...	8,510	11,399

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Appointment of examiners for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination.

* 1297 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Muslim pupils that appeared for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination in March 1927 and the number of pupils that passed the examination ;

(b) the names of Urdu and Persian examiners for Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination with their qualifications ;

(c) the principle under which these examiners are appointed and the amount of remuneration paid to them for valuation of each paper ; and

(d) whether these examiners are recommended by the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Board or by any educational authority, and if so, how many Muslims there are in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Board, and who the educational authority is ?

A.—(a) 675 ; there is no ' passing ' or ' failing ' in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination.

(b) The information is confidential.

(c) Proficiency in the subject and experience in teaching. The amounts of remuneration paid for each paper are—

Group A.

	RS.	A.	P.
Urdu composition and translation (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours).	0	4	8
• Urdu texts (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours)	0	3	4
Persian texts (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours)	0	4	2

Group C.

Urdu (3 hours)	0	8	0
Persian (3 hours)	0	10	0

(d) Examiners are appointed by the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Board ; there is one Muhammadan member on the Board.

Urdu text-books for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate course.

* 1298 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) under whose recommendation the Urdu text-books for Secondary School-Leaving Certificate are prescribed ;

(b) whether it is a fact that as a matter of rule the Urdu ' A ' group paper is sent to graduate teachers ; and

(c) whether there is any up-to-date and complete syllabus of Urdu grammar compiled by the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Board for the guidance of the Urdu munshis of high schools in the Presidency ; and if not, why not ?

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- A.—(a) On the recommendation of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Advisory Text-Book Committee in Urdu.
 (b) No; other things being equal, graduate teachers are preferred.
 (c) No; the need for a separate and detailed syllabus in Grammar has not so far been felt.

Introduction of compulsory physical training in schools.

* 1299 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) what steps are being taken to introduce compulsory physical training in schools;
 (b) whether the Government propose to particularly encourage Indian gymnastics and Indian games in schools; and
 (c) whether the Government propose to appoint a competent Indian gentleman as the Adviser for Physical Culture soon?

- A.—(a) In secondary schools provision for physical training and games is regarded as an essential part of the curriculum and as a pre-condition of recognition by the Educational department. In elementary schools for boys physical training is a compulsory subject.
 (b) The "Handbook on Physical Training" by A. G. Noehren, late Physical Adviser to Government, which is largely followed in schools, is based on Indian gymnastics, and encouragement is given both to Indian gymnastics and to Indian games.
 (c) No such proposal is under the consideration of Government.

Recognition of non-communal schools in South Kanara.

* 1300 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether he is aware that the non-Catholics in the district of South Kanara are reluctant to send their children to Catholic elementary schools;
 (b) whether the District Educational Council is withholding recognition for schools of local bodies in villages where there are already existing Catholic schools;
 (c) whether he proposes to see that the existence of a communal school does not prevent the starting of a non-communal school; and
 (d) whether he is aware that Catholics as a rule are not permitted to attend non-Catholic schools and if so, whether he proposes to take steps to see that suitable facilities are afforded to non-Catholics to receive education in non-communal institutions, such as those of local bodies, and that the children of non-Catholics are not compelled to attend Catholic schools against their wishes by refusing recognition for non-communal schools?

A.—(a) Yes.

- (b) The Government are not aware of any instances in which the District Educational Council has withheld recognition for local board schools in villages where there are already Catholic schools.

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(c) Under the Elementary Education Act, the power of recognition vests in the District Educational Council and an appeal lies to the Director of Public Instruction.

(d) It is understood that Roman Catholics are not ordinarily permitted to attend non-Catholic schools. Recognition has not been refused to non-communal aided schools started in places where there are communal schools. Local bodies are not as a rule advised to open schools in places where there are already recognized Catholic or non-Catholic schools.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire whether, where there are two schools one a Catholic school and another non-Catholic school which is either a Government or local board school, it is a fact that as a rule the Catholic school is preferred even by Hindus ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I am authorized to answer this, Sir. It is left to the discretion of the parents concerned. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" The answer given by Government is not according to facts. May I know if it is a fact ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Correct so far as our information goes. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" My question is whether it is correct. "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I have no reason to doubt it. "

Commercial and industrial schools in the Presidency.

* 1301 Q.—K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAH Bahadur : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many commercial and industrial schools are now in existence in this Presidency managed by the Government and private agencies and where ;

(b) how many students are studying in each institution ;

(c) the amount spent by the Government for each Government institution ; and

(d) the amount spent by the Government by way of grant-in-aid for each of the institutions managed by private agencies ?

A.--(a) to (d) The hon Member is referred to subsidiary table A No. 6 (b) appended to the Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the year 1925-26, Volume II, and to Appendices I and II to the Report of the Department of Industries, Madras, for the year 1926-27 which have been placed on the Editors' Table.

Subsidies to local bodies for secondary schools.

* 1302 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : With reference to the answer to question No. 102 answered on 24th August 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any departmental rules based on certain accepted principles have been framed in dealing with the question of subsidies to local bodies for secondary schools ;

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- (b) if so, whether he will place them on the table of the House ;
 (c) whether contributions were being paid to local bodies and municipal councils before the passing of the Madras Elementary Education Act ;
 (d) if so, on what principles those contributions were based ; and
 (e) whether he will be pleased to place on the table of the House a statement giving details of grants hitherto paid to local bodies and municipalities under section 37 of the Madras Elementary Education Act ?

A.—(a) & (b) No rules have been framed. Each case is considered on its merits.

(c) Yes.

(d) Subsidies for elementary education were paid with reference to the needs of individual local bodies and their financial condition.

(e) The contribution payable from Provincial funds under section 37 of the Elementary Education Act in respect of the education tax collected by a local body varies from year to year with reference to the proceeds of the tax. The Government contribution payable in respect of the tax collected in a year is paid in the next year. A statement^a showing the amounts paid in 1926-27 and another statement^a showing the annual contribution payable to the local boards and municipalities under the proviso to section 37 are placed on the table.

Libraries

Annual grants to the Connemara Library for the purchase of books.

* 1303 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the annual grant sanctioned for the Connemara Public Library for the purchase of books for each of the last five years ; and

(b) the total number of books purchased for the Connemara Public Library from year to year as compared with the Madras University Library during the past ten years ?

A.—(a) The amount spent on the purchase of books and periodicals for the Connemara Public Library during each of the last five years is given below :—

Year.					Amount.
					RS.
1922-23	...	...	...	...	3,000
1923-24	...	...	...	...	3,000
1924-25	...	...	...	...	3,000
1925-26	...	...	...	...	4,666
1926-27	...	...	...	...	5,137

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(b) The number of books purchased for the Connemara Public Library during each of the last ten years is given below :—

Year.	Number of books purchased.
1917-18	615
1918-19	344
1919-20	282
1920-21	189
1921-22	204
1922-23	207
1923-24	232
1924-25	259
1925-26	231
1926-27	241

The hon. Member may obtain particulars as to the number of books purchased for the Madras University Library from the Syndicate.

Control and management of the Oriental Manuscripts Library.

* 1304 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to take early steps to transfer the control and the management of the Oriental Manuscripts Library to the University of Madras;

(b) whether it is a fact that a good number of the rare and valuable manuscripts in the said library are all heaped and thrown together in a room in an indiscriminate manner; and

(c) whether the Government propose to take necessary steps to locate the said library in a more spacious and safer building?

A.—(a) The question will be considered after the new University Library buildings are completed.

(b) No.

(c) There is at present no proposal to shift the library from its present habitation. If the University Library is removed from the premises of the Connemara Public Library, more space will become available for the Oriental Manuscripts Library.

Local Boards

Capsizing of the ferry boats conveying Roman Catholic pilgrims bound for Velanganni.

* 1305 Q.—MR. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that some years ago the ferry boats conveying Roman Catholic pilgrims bound for Velanganni across a river at Negapatam capsized with the result that some pilgrims lost their lives;

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, when this incident occurred and what was the extent of the loss to human lives;

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(c) what steps have since been taken to facilitate the safe passage of pilgrims to the other shore ;

(d) whether the District Board, Tanjore, prepared plans and estimates for putting up a bridge across the river in question ;

(e) if the answer is in the affirmative, what was the estimated cost ;

(f) what difficulties, if any, have stood in the way of this work being undertaken ; and

(g) whether the Government are moving in the matter ?

4.—(a) Yes.

(b) In September 1913. Not less than 16 lives were lost.

(c) The accident was due to the overcrowding of a boat. Steps have since been taken by the President of the Tanjore District Board to prevent such overcrowding.

(d) & (e) Yes. The estimated cost of a girder bridge as sanctioned by the Government in 1921 was Rs. 2,33,634.

(f) Want of money.

(g) Yes. The question of financing the scheme is under consideration.

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (f), may I ask the hon. Minister whether this want of money refers to the estimated cost or whether some money is available even at present ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I am authorized to answer this question. It is not merely the cost. The matter has been enquired into and it is doubtful whether the work itself is necessary.”

Nominations, Kistna District Board.

* 1306 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that representations were received by the Government that the President of the old Kistna District Board, i.e., Zamindar of Mirzapuram, was mismanaging the affairs of the Board ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Zamindar of Mirzapuram interviewed the hon. the Chief Minister and His Excellency in connexion with his efforts to become the President of the Kistna District Board ;

(c) whether it is a fact that 27 members were nominated to the new Kistna District Board by Government in May at the time of the bifurcation of the old Kistna District Board and 5 more became members ex officio ;

(d) whether it is a fact that Dr. D. S. Ramachandra Rao, M.A., M.D., was unanimously elected as the President of the Kistna District Board only in the last week of June ;

(e) what was the number of members fixed for the new Kistna District Board by the Government Order of May last ordering bifurcation ;

(f) what is the present strength of the West Godavari District Board ;

(g) whether it is a fact that 18 more nominations were made to the Kistna District Board in September ;

(h) whether the President, Kistna District Board, i.e., Doctor Ramachandra Rao, was consulted with regard to these 18 more nominations and with regard to the personnel of these 18 nominations ;

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(i) whether the Collector of Kistna district was consulted with regard to the personnel of these 18 nominations;

(j) if not, who supplied these 18 names to the hon. the Chief Minister;

(k) whether it is a fact that a dead-lock has been created in the administration of the Kistna District Board on account of these 18 nominations;

(l) whether it is a fact that these 18 nominations were made with a view to create a dead-lock, to dissolve the Board, and make fresh nominations in favour of the Zamindar of Mirzapuram to instal him as the President again;

(m) whether it is a fact that Doctor Rao's term of office was also cut down to one year at about the same time when these 18 nominations were made;

(n) what were the reasons that prompted the hon. the Chief Minister to take this action; and

(o) whether the Government intend to make the remaining three nominations also to the Kistna District Board?

A.—(a) A pamphlet was received in which several allegations were made against the Zamindar of Mirzapuram as President, District Board, Kistna. No other representation on the subject was received.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. One of the ex officio members was already a member of the District Board.

(d) He was elected on 21st June 1927.

(e) In G.O.^a No. 1182, L. & M., dated 29th March 1927, the Government stated that the new Kistna District Board would be formed with the minimum strength of 24 members. No Government Order was issued in May 1927 on the subject.

(f) The present strength of the West Godavari District Board is 31 including 4 ex officio members and the President.

(g) Yes.

(h) & (i) No.

(j) The persons themselves.

(k) The Government have no information.

(l) No.

(m) & (n) The Government were advised that Dr. D. S. Ramachandra Rao's term of office as President would be one year as in the case of the members of the board.

(o) The question of appointing more members is under consideration.

Rao Bahadur O. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" With regard to clause (c), may I know whether the Collector of the district was consulted before nominating the 27 members ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the outgoing President of the district board was consulted ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir."

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Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if all the 27 members have approached the Minister personally or a Member of this Council Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao approached the Minister ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have no recollection of this matter as it happened so long ago."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" Was there any occasion to publish a list of corrections to the list of these 27 names ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I believe the hon. Member is as well aware of it as I am."

Construction of a bridge over the Keesara river, Kistna district.

* 1307 Q.—MR. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct a bridge over the Keesara river, Kistna district ; and

(b) if so, in what stage it is ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Preliminary estimates for Rs. 6.8 lakhs have been approved by the Chief Engineer. The question of the provision of funds is under consideration in connexion with the Budget for 1928-29.

Municipal Councils

Nomination of minority communities to Mangalore Municipal Council.

* 1308 Q.—MR. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether a member belonging to a community which is already represented by two elected members in the Municipal Council, Mangalore, has been recently nominated to the Municipal Council ;

(b) whether the person nominated had already served on the Municipal Council as a nominated member for two terms ;

(c) whether there is a rule to the effect that no person should be nominated for more than one term except for special reasons and that in no case should a person be nominated for more than two terms ; and

(d) whether there are minority communities such as the Billavas who have no representation at all on the Municipal Council ?

A.—(a) The hon. Member apparently refers to the appointment of M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib B. Mahabala Hegde. If so, there is only one other member of his community on the council.

(b) Yes.

(c) There is no rule. Instructions have been issued to Collectors that when it is proposed to re-appoint persons who have already served on a council for six years, they should state the special circumstances which render continuance in office desirable.

(d) According to the latest list Billavas are not at present represented on the council.

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know why Mr. Mahabala Hegde was appointed having regard to the fact that he is already President of the District Board and the Public Prosecutor? When he has so many other duties which he has to carry on—very burdensome duties—why was he re-nominated for a third time? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" For the simple reason that Mr. Hegde's presence will be useful."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Is he able to attend the meetings regularly as a rule? I am not aware whether he is able to attend the meetings regularly generally because he is burdened with other responsible duties."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is making a speech."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Is it not a fact that his services could be availed of only by his presence and not by his frequent absence from meetings? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is really calling for an opinion."

Electric lights for Trichinopoly town.

* 1309 Q.—K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Trichinopoly municipality has made arrangements to replace kerosene lights in the town by electric lights; and

(b) if the answer is in the negative, the reasons therefor?

A.—(a) & (b) The question is under the consideration of the Municipal Council.

Village Panchayats

Action taken on resolutions passed at Panchayat Conferences.

* 1310 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received copies of resolutions passed at the various Panchayat Conferences;

(b) if so, whether he will be pleased to place on the table of the House the action that has been or is proposed to be taken in regard to each point raised in the resolutions;

(c) whether a Bill to amend the Madras Panchayat Act, 1920, was published in 1924;

(d) if the answer to (c) is in the affirmative, why the Bill was dropped; and

(e) whether it is the intention of the Government to invest the village panchayats with the work of the present forest panchayats and also the duties in regard to irrigation under tanks, etc.?

A.—(a) The Government received copies of the resolutions passed at the Conferences held at Nattarampalli, Anantapur, Peralam and Tiruttangal in the years 1924 and 1925,

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- (b) No. If the hon. Member will specify the points in regard to which he desires to have information, it will be furnished.
- (c) & (d) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to question No. 551 (454) on 18th October 1927.
- (e) No general order in the matter is contemplated. Each case where such transfer is proposed will be considered on its merits.

Agriculture

Application by the Devadhar Reconstruction Trust at Tanur for grants.

* 1311 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether an application for grant was made for teaching agriculture in the Higher Elementary School conducted by the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust at Tanur; and

(b) whether he has considered it favourably?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The matter is still under consideration.

Aid to landholders keeping herds of cattle.

* 1312 Q.—K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTA Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have provided stud bulls of fine milking family to serve the milch cows in each and every taluk of this Presidency; if so, how many are now serving in each of the taluks of this Presidency; and

(b) whether the Government have given any aid to private landholders who keep herds of cattle; and if so, what form of help has been given to them till now?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to question No. 1244.

Co-operative Societies

Travelling allowances claimed by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies of the Fifth Circle.

* 1313 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Fifth Circle, resides in Saidapet;

(b) whether it is a fact that he claims a town allowance of Rs. 100 under the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules, Local Allowances, clause V;

(c) whether it is a fact that the rule allows those who reside only in the Presidency towns to claim the allowance of Rs. 100; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Fifth Circle, claims travelling allowance up to Egmore Railway station and also conveyance allowance from Egmore Railway station to the office in Chepauk when he returns from tour while he as a matter of fact alights at Saidapet?

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A.—(a) & (d) The Government have no information, but the attention of the Registrar has been drawn to the question and he has been requested to look into the matter and take such action as is necessary.

(b) The Deputy Registrar, Fifth Circle, draws a Presidency allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem.

(c) No.

Travelling and local allowances claimed by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Fifth Circle.

* 1314 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. C. D. Nayagam, Deputy Registrar, V Circle, is living at Saidapet;

(b) whether it is a fact that he claims the local allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem which is allowable to officers actually living within the City of Madras (vide Madras Manual of Special Pay and Allowances);

(c) whether it is a fact that ever since he took charge of the V Circle he has been claiming travelling allowance from Egmore Railway Station for railway and road journeys as if he were living in Madras City proper;

(d) whether it is a fact that peons are carrying tapals to the Deputy Registrar's residence at Saidapet, from Chepauk, daily; and

(e) what the expenditure incurred by Government by this carrying of tapals to Saidapet is?

A.—(a) to (c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to question No. 1313.

(d) & (e) The Government have no information but the attention of the Registrar has been drawn to the question and he is being requested to look into the matter and take such action as is necessary.

Appointment of clerks by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Fifth Circle.

* 1315 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Fifth Circle, appointed clerks for the offices of the Assistant Registrars of Cuddalore and Chingleput and had them transferred subsequently to his own office within a week; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Deputy Registrar did it only to circumvent the rules of the Staff Selection Board by which the Deputy Registrar has to give preference to the candidates selected by the Staff Selection Board?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

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*Appointments made by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
Fifth Circle.*

* 1316 Q.—**MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR**: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. C. D. Nayagam, Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, V Circle, appoints his own men in the vacancies occurring in the mufassal and transfers them to Madras City within a few days or weeks of their appointment in the mufassal;

(b) whether he has so appointed Subrahmanya Pillai, Ramanadha Pillai and Jesudas Gnaniah;

(c) whether Government are aware that by this means additional travelling charges are incurred by Government; and

(d) why the Accountant-General has not objected to these travelling allowance charges being incurred?

A.—(a) No

(b) No.

(c) & (d) Does not arise.

Industries

Opening of an industrial school at Calicut.

* 1317 Q.—**MR. C. GOPALA MENON**: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state in what stage the proposals for opening an industrial school at Calicut and a trade school at Mangalore are and whether the courses of instruction, etc., have been settled?

A.—The question is under consideration.

Medical

Construction of the headquarters hospital at Palamcottah.

* 1318 Q.—**MR. D. THOMAS**: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have under consideration any scheme for the building of a headquarters hospital at Palamcottah;

(b) whether complaints have been made that the present buildings of the headquarters hospital are unfit and inadequate for the needs of a headquarters hospital;

(c) whether several years ago, private house buildings and sites were acquired at great cost for the purpose of putting up new buildings for the hospital;

(d) whether the houses thus acquired have been demolished and the lands cleared;

(e) whether the Government have now finally settled about the site of the proposed new headquarters hospital;

(f) whether the present buildings have been condemned by several high officials including His Excellency Lord Willingdon; and

(g) whether, in view of the urgent need for a proper building for the headquarters hospital and in view of the provincial remissions available this year, the Government will push on the scheme of the new hospital?

A.—(a) & (e) The Government have decided that a new headquarter hospital for the Tinnevely district should be constructed on land adjoining the existing hospital for women and children at Vannarpet. Detailed proposals have not yet been worked out.

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- (b) The Surgeon-General reported in 1924 that the existing buildings were unsuitable for a modern hospital.
 (c) A site next to the present hospital was acquired for Rs. 34,000.
 (d) The Government have no information.
 (f) Yes.
 (g) The construction of the new hospital will be taken up by the Government with due regard to its urgency in relation to the requirements of other medical institutions in the Presidency.

Public Health

Construction of a special drain for Salem town.

* 1319 Q.—Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPAH Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the drainage water of Salem and Shervapet town is let into the river Tiramanimattar, which is passing through the middle of the town;

(b) whether the people of the town and the dhobies are washing the clothes in the drainage water collected into pools on the bed of the river;

(c) whether the town is being visited periodically with cholera, plague and other epidemic diseases; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to make some arrangements to construct a special drain for the purpose of letting the drainage water to a place far away from the town?

A.—(a) The sullage water of Salem and Shervapet finds its way into the Tiramanimattar river.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) The following statement shows the mortality in Salem municipality from the principal epidemic diseases during the five years ending with 1926:—

(1)	1922.		1923.		1924.	
	Number of deaths. (2)	Rate. (3)	Number of deaths. (4)	Rate. (5)	Number of deaths. (6)	Rate. (7)
Cholera ..	3	·1	2	04	86	1·6
Smallpox ..	125	2·4	17	·3	30	·6
Plague ..	29	·6	658	12·6	680	13

	1925.		1926.	
	Number of deaths. (8)	Rate. ^a (9)	Number of deaths. (10)	Rate. ^a (11)
Cholera ..	167	3·2	247	4·7
Smallpox ..	56	1·1	9	·2
Plague ..	699	13·4	Nil.	Nil.

^a Per mille of population.

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- (d) In order to remove the nuisance caused by the stagnation of sewage in the bed of the river, it is proposed to construct intercepting sewers on both sides of the river and the Government have under consideration the question of providing funds for the work in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1928-29.

Provision of shelter for waiting patients in the Tirumani Leper Settlement.

* 1320 Q.—**Mr. J. A. SALDANHA**: With reference to my question No. 219 answered on 26th August 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of patients that have had to wait outside Tirumani Leper Settlement buildings on the average for each day during the six months from January to June 1927;

(b) how and where they were sheltered; and

(c) what provision as to shelter is to be made in future for such waiting patients?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) There is no question of patients waiting for admission. Arrangements are made in advance for the reception of curable cases. Incurable, i.e., burnt-out, cases are admitted, if there is room when they apply for admission. The provision of waiting rooms would be equivalent to extending the settlement. The attention of the hon. Member is in this connexion invited to the answer given to clause (c) of question No. 219 asked on 26th August 1927.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I enquire whether it is not a fact that patients before being admitted have to wait in the sun without any shelter? I have myself seen it. I want to know whether the hon. Minister has ascertained it or not? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I am not aware that several patients have to wait.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I know if at least some patients have to wait? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Admission is usually by previous arrangement and people are not taken in as they come in.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Before making arrangements they are expected to come and stay somewhere in the sun? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ They may stay elsewhere.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Where could they stay? May I point out that this Tirumani village is far removed from the town and there is not even the shelter of a tree near by? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Government do not consider that a shelter is necessary because the number of admissions is very limited and no accommodation beyond this is available.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I know how many have to wait daily before being admitted? ”

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UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Civil Justice

Muhammadan clerks in the Judicial department, Vizagapatam and Ganjam districts.

1321 Q.—ABDUL WAHAB SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Muhammadan clerks employed in the Civil Judicial department of Vizagapatam and Ganjam districts;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is not a single Muhammadan clerk either on Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 grade or Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 grade in the above two districts;

(c) whether there are no qualified Muhammadan or non-Brahman clerks to be promoted to these grades in those districts; and

(d) whether there are any unpassed non-Muhammadan clerks in the above grades in the two districts;

(e) whether the policy of promoting unpassed and unqualified Brahman clerks to the higher grades is still observed in spite of the existence of non-Brahman and Muhammadan passed men; and

(f) whether deafness of clerks is taken as a disqualification for promotion to the higher grade?

A.—(a) Vizagapatam—Two.
Ganjam—One.

(b) The facts are as stated by the hon. Member.

(c) Vizagapatam—There are no qualified Muhammadan clerks; but there are qualified non-Brahman clerks.

Ganjam—There are no qualified non-Brahman clerks, but there is one Muhammadan clerk, who though not declared eligible for University courses of study, has passed the Civil and Criminal Judicial Tests.

(d) Yes.

(e) No.

(f) The answer depends on the degree of deafness and the extent to which the defect will affect the clerk's efficiency in the discharge of a particular kind of duty.

Alleged irregularities of the Official Assignee.

1322 Q.—MR. RAMANATH GOENKA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) in how many cases (since the present Official Assignee took charge) a declaration of dividend has been made in six months from the date of adjudication as required by section 69 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act;

(b) what is the total number of cases of adjudication and the number of declaration of such dividends from the date the present Official Assignee took charge;

(c) what are the moneys now standing to the credit of the insolvency of Mr. Ar. Ar. Sm. Arunachallam Chettiyar, M. A. R. N. Ramanathan Chettiyar, R. K. Abdul Rahiman Sahib & Co. and T. Nurudeen Sahib;

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(d) whether the Government are aware that the Official Assignee has been carrying on indefinitely various kinds of business in competition with the trade ;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Official Assignee is now carrying on business (a) as a Cinema Proprietor, (b) as a Chemist, (c) as an Aerated Water Manufacturer, (d) as a Sugar Manufacturer and (e) as a Distiller ;

(f) whether it is a fact that in carrying on such business the Official Assignee utilizes moneys other than those belonging to the estate involved ;

(g) whether it is a fact that more than Rs. 50,000 was advanced to the Law Printing and Publishing business carried on by the Official Assignee in the insolvency of T. A. Venkaswami Rao ;

(h) how much money was actually advanced, how much has been recovered and how much is the balance ; whether these are things done with the permission of the Government ;

(i) whether complaints have been received of the great hardship caused to the public by the practice of the Official Assignee taking out summonses for small sums to persons resident in all parts of India and Burma ; and

(j) whether the Government propose to take any steps to prevent such hardship ?

A.—(a) to (g) The Government have no information.

(h) The answer to the first part is that the Government have no information and the answer to the second is in the negative.

(i) No complaints have been received by the Government.

(j) The control over the Official Assignee is vested in the hon. the Chief Justice, who is the appropriate authority to investigate and deal with the points raised by the hon. Member.

Irrigation

Provision of a separate channel for the ryots of Konalam village.

1323 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Konalam and Velur villages in Arkonam taluk, North Arcot district, have one common Isa eri to irrigate their wet lands ;

(b) whether water is available for irrigation to Konalam ryots only after the lands of the ryots at Velur are irrigated owing to the absence of a separate channel for Konalam village ;

(c) whether the Executive Engineer, North Arcot, has undertaken to provide a separate channel, if the ryots of Konalam village are prepared to bear the cost thereof ; and

(d) whether the Government will consider the advisability of providing the channel at their own cost as the ryots of the village are very poor ?

A.—(a) to (c) The answer is in the affirmative.

(d) The answer is in the negative.

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Railways

Location of Cocanada on the main line.

1324 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the communication received from the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, referred to in the answer to question No. 1144 answered on 4th November 1927 regarding the location of Cocanada on the main line?

A.—The relevant part of the Agent's letter was as follows :—

The proposal involves an addition of eleven miles to the main line run, involving a longer journey and an extra charge for all main line passengers and goods. It is considered that the inconvenience and loss to the general public would more than counterbalance any advantages which the local inhabitants of Cocanada would derive from the change.

Land Revenue

Proposed closing of the Padne Bar in South Kanara.

1325 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the answers to Mr. Schammad's questions Nos. 698 and 699 answered on 19th October 1927 on the subject of the closing of the Padne Bar in South Kanara, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what action Government are going to take or have taken on the proposal to close the Padne Bar near Nileshtar in South Kanara?

A.—The feasibility of closing the Padne Bar and of opening the Kavoy Bar is being investigated by the Harbour Engineer in Chief to the Government. A preliminary note on the subject has been received and is under the consideration of the Government.

Improvements to the Manniar and reduction in assessment.

1326 Q.—Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that at the settlement of 1895, notwithstanding the reduction of the source of irrigation of Manniar from class I to class 2 on account of its defective irrigation, there was no corresponding reduction in the rate of assessment and that the rate of enhancement for the Manniar mirasidars at that settlement was 28 per cent; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to remove the long-standing grievances of the Manniar mirasidars by effecting immediate improvements to the Manniar and also by lowering the rate of assessment?

A.—(a) & (b) The Manniar as a whole was not reduced from class I to class II at the settlement of 1895. In respect of 18,814 acres out of a total ayacut of 24,158 acres, it was treated as a second-class source instead of a first-class source with the result that the increase in the assessment on those 18,814 acres was 14 per cent instead of 28 per cent.

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Minor Irrigation

Repairs to the irrigation tank of Pallikuppam village.

1327 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the irrigation tank of Pallikuppam village, Vellore taluk, is in need of repairs, and is incapable of holding enough water at present;

(b) whether there is a river channel feeding it;

(c) what is the extent of the wet ayacut under it and the extent of waste and well-fed irrigation for the last five years;

(d) whether it is a fact that the ryots of this village were asked by the tahsildar to remove the prickly-pear from the tank-bund;

(e) whether it is a fact that no estimates for repairs have yet been sanctioned; and

(f) whether Government will be pleased to enquire into the matter?

A.—(a) The tank is silted up and is incapable of holding water up to its previous capacity.

(b) No; the water issuing from the sluice of the tank is joined by a river channel and the combined source so formed irrigates an ayacut of 64.75 acres.

(c) The tank has no separate ayacut of its own. There has been no waste under the combined source during the past five years. There are 16 wells in the ayacut supplementing the supply of water to an extent of 53.50 acres.

(d) Yes.

(e) & (f) In March 1926, an estimate for Rs. 2,360 for repairs and improvements to the tank was prepared. The main proposal was to raise the F.T.L. of the tank by two feet with the object of improving its capacity. The proposal was however dropped as the irrigation under the tank was sufficiently supplemented by the river channel.

Public Service

Alleged dismissal of the Head Accountant in Kaikalur Taluk office.

1328 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether Patri Venkata Krishnarao, Head Accountant in the Kaikalur Taluk office, was dismissed from service for alleged negligence in not being able to detect forged and fabricated bills that were presented to him for encashment;

(b) whether the criminal case that was instituted against him was in respect of 3 bills out of a large number of bills with reference to which there was suspicion of fabrication and whether the 3 bills were chosen as affording the strongest case for the prosecution;

(c) whether the High Court after a complete trial of the case acquitted him honourably;

(d) whether he subsequently filed appeals against the order of dismissal and submitted memorials for consideration of the order of dismissal and for reinstatement in service and whether they were rejected; and

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(e) when an individual is found not guilty by the High Court, why the Government did not consider the desirability of reinstating the individual in service or retiring him on pension?

A.—(a) P. V. Krishna Rao was dismissed from service for gross negligence.

(b) The criminal case against him was that he abetted an offence under section 477-A of the Indian Penal Code—i.e., falsification of accounts—in respect of three contingent bills.

(c) He was acquitted by the High Court.

(d) Yes.

(e) He was not dismissed for abetting an offence under section 477-A of the Indian Penal Code but for gross negligence which is not necessarily a criminal offence.

Clerical establishment in the Registration department.

1329 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM: With reference to the answer to my question No. 17 (d) at the meeting of the Legislative Council, dated 23rd August 1927, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether each District Registrar is preparing and causing to be printed at the Government Press, Madras, in Form K under Departmental Order No. 106 (a) of the Registration Department, Madras, a list of the clerical establishment, permanent and acting, corrected yearly up to 30th June;

(b) whether such printed annual lists are being sent to the Inspector-General of Registration as soon as they are printed and manuscript copies are also being sent on the 5th of every second month corrected and brought up to date under the same Departmental Order No. 106 (b);

(c) whether an approved list of temporary clerks is being printed at the end of the list of clerks in each district (Order No. 106) headed 'acting clerks and section writers' under Order No. 89 (d) of the Departmental Orders of the Madras Registration Department and sent along with list under Order No. 106 to the Inspector-General of Registration; and

(d) the total number of acting clerks included in the approved list of temporary clerks of the Registration Department from the district of Madras in acting service up to 30th April 1927 and the number of such temporary clerks who were ousted from service in pursuance of G.O. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926, and G.O. No. 137, Public, dated 14th February 1927?

A.—(a) Yes. The list is printed annually corrected up to the 31st March.

(b) Three copies of the list are submitted to the Inspector-General as soon as they are printed and three copies of the same list on the 5th of every second month corrected and brought up to date in manuscript. Entire manuscript copies are prepared only when the stock of printed copies is exhausted.

(c) Yes. The correct designation of the list is 'Approved list of acting and temporary clerks.'

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- (d) The number on the list on 30th April 1927 was 34 including 13 with a service of less than six months. Twenty-four were under G.O. No. 965, Public, dated the 16th November 1926, ineligible for further employment: six of these however became eligible under G.Os. No. 137, Public, dated the 14th February 1927, and No. 675, Public, dated the 29th July 1927, and were re-employed.

Labour

Recruitment of labourers to plantations from South Kanara.

1330 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answer to my question No. 828 answered on 22nd October 1927, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state after enquiring from the United Planters' Association of Southern India—

(a) the number of labourers recruited by the Association from South Kanara and sent to plantations in Mysore, Malabar, Nilgiris and Coimbatore districts in the years 1926 and 1927, the different communities and castes to which they belong;

(b) what steps the Association takes to ensure the accommodation, medical treatment and other amenities of life in the labour plantations of the labourers;

(c) how many of the labourers sent by the Association to the plantations in the places mentioned returned in 1926 and 1927 to the district of South Kanara; and

(d) whether it is a fact that a large number of the labourers returned broken down in health and wealth and, if so, what is the number of labourers in such condition and whether the Government propose to enquire into the causes and remedy the same?

A.—The Government do not think that the figures asked for could be collected without an amount of trouble which could hardly be justified by any purpose which they could serve: but they have referred to the United Planters' Association of Southern India.

Local Fund Accounts

Maintenance of records in local boards and municipalities.

1331 Q.—MR. I. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that Local Fund auditors characterize the maintenance of records in almost all local boards and municipalities as unsatisfactory;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints that these auditors pass severe remarks against local boards on insufficient grounds and for trivial lapses;

(c) whether any steps are taken by Government towards the rectification of such defects so as to bring them to the standard desired by these auditors; and

(d) whether Government propose to fix any standard to which these local boards are expected to work up, for the guidance of these auditors?

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4.—(a) The general result of the audit of each institution is determined by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts who scrutinizes each audit report. Complete information as regards the results of 1926-27 is not available yet ; but taking the results of 1925-26, out of 944 audit reports on local boards and municipalities, including the elementary education fund accounts, only 506 or 54 per cent were declared to be 'unsatisfactory'.

(b) A few such complaints have been received.

(c) The audit reports of all local bodies, except unions, are forwarded with the chairman's or president's reply to Government by the Examiner, and Government comment on the several defects brought out in the reports and issue their comments in the shape of a Government Order. These comments are directions to local bodies to correct the defects brought to light and to improve the maintenance of their accounts. In the case of the union boards the criticism of their audit reports and replies has been entrusted to the presidents of district boards, who follow a procedure similar to that adopted by Government and described above. In addition to these criticisms Government review the annual consolidated audit report submitted to them by the Examiner. On the Consolidated Audit Report for 1925-26, they passed the following remarks among others :—

“Several of these councils can well afford to employ a capable staff for the maintenance of their accounts and registers and the Government trust that wherever necessary incompetent men will be replaced by competent accountants and that the chairmen will interest themselves more directly and exercise closer supervision over the work of their staff.

“The Government pay a monthly subsidy to each district board towards the cost of the accountants employed for the compilation of its accounts and of the accounts of the taluk boards in the district. If the accounts of any board in a district are not properly maintained it is open to the Government to withhold the subsidy due to the district board and to take other steps to enforce efficiency. The presidents of the district boards of South Kanara, Coimbatore and Madura are requested to bear this in mind.

“Local bodies should also remember that loans and grants from provincial funds may be refused to them if they fail to insist on the chairman or the president seeing to the proper maintenance of their accounts. Detailed instructions are given in the orders on the individual audit reports and the Government hope that chairmen and presidents will take effective steps to improve the condition of their accounts before the next audit. In the absence of a distinct improvement the Government will be constrained to adopt the measures indicated in the preceding paragraphs.”

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The standard desired by the Audit department and Government is absolute accuracy and an adherence to rules and orders; and while it may be difficult to realize this ideal, at the same time it rests entirely with the local bodies to maintain their accounts in a far more efficient state than they do at present and also to rectify many of the defects pointed out in audit which unfortunately many of them fail to do and the defects continue from year to year.

- (d) Obviously it is not possible for Government to fix any intermediate standard of efficiency in the accounts. They can only set a standard of absolute accuracy and judge local bodies by the degree by which they fall short of it.

Education

Industrial classes attached to the training schools in Malabar.

1332 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any industrial classes attached to the training schools in Malabar and, if so, the nature of industries taught in each school;

(b) the total expenses on and the income derived from the sale-proceeds of the articles made in each school for the past year; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the rattan industries taught in Badagara institution is of a most popular and useful kind and, if so, whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce it into other schools also?

- A.—(a) There are no 'industrial' classes attached to training schools in Malabar. If the hon. Member refers to manual training, classes in the following subjects have been opened in the training schools:—

Name of training school.	Subject in which manual training is imparted.
Government Training School, Cannanore.	Woodwork and mechanical drawing
Do. Calicut ...	Do.
Do. Palghat ...	Weaving.
Do. Badagara.	Rattan and bamboo work.
Do. Malla-puram.	Rattan and bamboo work.
Do. Tellicherry	Woodwork.
Malabar Mission Training School, Nettur.	Weaving.

- (b) The total expenditure incurred last year on the manual training classes referred to above was Rs. 5,175 and the total income Rs. 356.
- (c) The class in rattan and bamboo work in the Government Training School, Badagara, is reported to be working satisfactorily. If proposals for the introduction of this subject in other schools are received they will be considered.

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Grants to the Andhra University for developing its teaching side.

1333 Q.—MR. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any proposals were submitted by the Andhra University for grants for developing its teaching side; and

(b) if so, in what stage they are?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The proposals are under consideration.

Defalcations in the grants to schools in Malabar.

1334 Q.—MR. K. UPPI SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any case of defalcation of grant-in-aid money in any of the ranges of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools in Malabar;

(b) if so, in which range, when, and what amount;

(c) whether the person or persons involved in the case have been prosecuted, and if so, when;

(d) whether any enquiry was made by any person if any other such cases existed in the same range or other ranges;

(e) if so, by whom and when;

(f) whether it is a fact that grants were drawn in the name of imaginary schools in Malabar; and

(g) if Government have no information, whether they will enquire into the matter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) In the Manjeri Mappilla range, in the year 1926-27; Rupees 384-12-0.

(c) The matter is under police investigation.

(d) & (e) No other case has been reported. The Deputy Inspectors of Schools are expected to take proper action if they are aware of any.

(f) Whether the case referred to in (a) falls under this category can be seen only after the results of the judicial enquiry are known.

Report of the Special Assistant Educational Officer regarding Mappilla education.

1335 Q.—MR. K. UPPI SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received any report from the Special Assistant Educational Officer with regard to Mappilla education; and

(b) if so, whether it will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have not received any report.

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Pay of pandits and munhis in Government Arts colleges.

1336 Q.—MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what are the several grades of salary fixed for pandits and munhis in Government Arts colleges (first grade and second grade), high (or secondary) schools, middle (or lower secondary) schools;

(b) how those grades of pay are distributed among the said three kinds of institutions;

(c) what is the principle underlying the creation and distribution of these grades of pay;

(d) what are the grades of salary fixed for the teachers of the other non-technical subjects who, by the nature of their work, correspond to pandits and munhis in these respective institutions;

(e) what is the principle underlying the creation and distribution of these grades of pay of the other teachers;

(f) whether there is any common principle or system observed in fixing the grades of salary of these two classes of teachers, pandits and munhis and the corresponding teachers of other non-technical subjects; and

(g) if not, why not?

A.—(a) & (b)—

	RS
First-grade colleges	100—5—125
Do.	75—4—95
Do.	50—3—65
Do.	40—2—50

NOTE.—In one or other of the first-grade colleges, there are pandits or munhis in one or other of the above scales.

Second-grade colleges	50—3—65
Do.	40—2—50
High and middle schools	40—2—50

In the madrasa-i-Azam, Madras, there are two posts of munhis on Rs. 75—4—95 each.

(c) The different grades have been fixed with reference to the qualifications required and the nature of the duties to be performed by the incumbents.

(d) & (e) The cases of the other teachers are not parallel as there is no similarity in respect of work or qualifications required, and the question of grades, their creation and distribution does not therefore arise.

(f) & (g) The different grades of salaries have been fixed on the basis explained in the answer to clause (c).

Local Boards*Disposal of appeals by local board servants.*

1337 Q.—MR. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether there are any rules prescribing a time-limit within which local bodies are required to dispose of appeals preferred by their servants against departmental punishments inflicted on them?

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A.—No time-limit has been fixed for the disposal of appeals. Appeals are not however heard by local bodies. They are heard by

- (i) a standing appeal committee of the municipal council or the district board in the case of municipal and district board ; servants
- (ii) the president, district board, in the case of taluk board servants and ;
- (iii) the president, taluk board, in the case of union board servants.

Roads

Construction of bridges in the Great Northern Trunk road.

1338 Q.—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the places in the Great Northern Trunk road where rivers are unbridged ; and

(b) whether there are any proposals to construct bridges at such places ?

A.—(a) A list of unbridged crossings on the Great Northern Trunk road^a (the bridging of which is estimated to cost more than Rs. 25,000) is appended.

(b) There are perforated road dams at places Nos. (13), (14) and (15) in the list. Bridges at places Nos. (19), (24) and (26) have been taken up and are under execution. The question of providing funds for bridges at places Nos. (18), (20) and (25) is under consideration in connexion with the budget for 1928-29. The Government are sincere in their desire to see all trunk roads bridged throughout, and are taking the necessary steps. The remaining crossings on the Great Northern Trunk road will be attended to in their turn.

Agriculture

Qualifications of the Principal of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

1339 Q.—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the qualifications of the present Principal of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, including his training in agriculture, if any ;

(b) whether there are equally qualified people with greater service serving in the college as subordinates to the Principal ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same ?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the establishment list of the Department of Agriculture.

(b) The Government do not think so.

(c) Does not arise.

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Co-operative Societies*Vellore Trade Union.*

1340 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased—

(a) to call for a report with reference to the answer to clauses (c) to (h) of my question No. 740 answered on 20th October 1927; and

(b) to state whether it is a fact that on the strength of the newly organized loan and sale society alone Mr. Murugesu Mudaliyar has got a seat on the executive of the District Bank at Vellore?

A.—(a) The Government do not propose to call for a report.

(b) The Government have no information.

Industries*Quantity of petroleum consumed and imported into the Madras Presidency.*

1341 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the quantity of petrol consumed in the Presidency for industrial and automobile and other purposes for the years 1924-25, 1925-26 and 1926-27;

(b) the quantity of petrol imported into the Madras Presidency through the ports of Madras, Tuticorin and other ports in the Madras Presidency;

(c) the raw materials required for the manufacture of industrial alcohol; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House the information collected in regard to the availability of the requisite raw materials for the manufacture of industrial alcohol?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) Petrol is not separately recorded for statistical purposes. It is included under the head 'Dangerous petroleum flashing below 76° F., benzene including petrol and benzol.' The number of gallons of the above imported from Rangoon during the last three years are—

	TONS.			
1924-25	...	...	...	4,103,270
1925-26	...	...	...	6,269,305
1926-27	...	...	...	6,963,668

There have been only very small imports of the stuff from foreign countries.

(c) The raw materials are (1) molasses, (2) mohwa flowers, (3) cashewnut fruits, (4) dhupa fruits, (5) palm nuts, etc. Power alcohol could also be produced from (1) cellulosic materials, e.g., rice straw; (2) vegetable materials rich in starch, e.g., sweet potatoes, cassava, maize; (3) tuber and root crops; (4) spoilt food-grains; (5) sulphite liquor. The synthetic production of alcohol is another possibility, the likely raw materials being (1) calcium carbide, (2) ethylene in the coal gas, and (3) water gas.

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(d) The information collected in the past is summarized below :—

Mohwa flowers.—The quantity of mohwa flowers that would be available annually from the Upper Godavari division and the Oriya Agency was estimated at about 3,500 tons. Information in regard to other areas is not available.

Molasses.—There is no information regarding quantities available. The available supplies appear however to be insufficient. Imports during last two years amounted to 2,470 and 4,534 tons.

Dhupa fruit.—The tree occurs chiefly in the South Kanara district. Roughly speaking, the number of trees will be from 50,000 to 70,000, and it might be possible to collect 20,000 tons of fruit, the yield of a full-grown tree in a good year being one ton of ripe fruit.

Cashewnut fruit.—The tree occurs in South Kanara, Malabar, and probably in the Guntur and Godavari districts. The quantity of the fruits that could be collected per annum from South Kanara district was estimated at 10,000 tons. The alcohol yield of certain samples tested was found to be 3·8 per cent on the weight of fruit taken.

Starch-bearing materials.—Some information as to the occurrence of starch-bearing materials was collected, but the matter was not pursued further as the enquiries indicated that there was such a great demand for starchy or sugary substances for edible purposes that the commercial production of alcohol from such substances was extremely doubtful.

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

III

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I move

' That the House do place on record its profound grief and sense of the great loss sustained by the Government and the country by the demise of Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., the first President of the Council under the Reforms Act, and convey its sincere sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.'

"On the occasion when Sir Rajagopala Achariyar retired from his labours as President, this House had the opportunity and the privilege of placing on record its sentiments in regard to his work and his career. I do not therefore propose to speak at length on that matter; but it is my duty now that he has been taken away from amongst us to remind this House of the great qualities possessed by Sir Rajagopala Achariyar, of the multifarious activities of that important worthy, of his fine career as an official President of this Council and especially is it my duty to emphasize that as President of this Council he fulfilled a great and unique part.

"He laid down sound conventions which are found even now to be of the utmost assistance to his successors and to the Council at large; and in his conduct of the Chair, it may be said that he was by no means the least of those who have started the Councils of India on the right lines and who kept them going on sound lines of progress. He was a person of wonderful

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versatility and many-sided activities, and it may be possible to say very much in regard to him. But I do not propose on this occasion, especially having regard to the fact that this House has addressed itself to this task before, to say more than this, that in him we lose a great patriot, a great countryman of ours and a great servant of the Crown."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, the work of Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar is very well known in this Council, because he was its first President and we worked with him all the time when those healthy conventions were laid down by him. And his work as a Member of the Government, and his work as District Officer are too well known to be reiterated in this Council. I beg to associate myself with this resolution."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir, I wish to associate myself with all that has been said by my Friend the hon. the Leader of the House and by my Friend Dr. Subbarayan, the Chief Minister. The success, prestige and dignity of this House, to a very large extent, depend on the fact that Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar was the first President of this Council. He successfully laid the foundations of the traditions of this House. He was quite impartial and dignified in the Chair. His abilities were of a very high and even extraordinary character. Whatever he touched he adorned. As the Diwan of Travancore and as a Member of the Executive Council of this Province, and lastly, as the first President of this Council, his success was eminent. In his private life, he was thoroughly unassuming, and he was a very good friend. I have fully enjoyed his friendship and confidence for a very long time, and I, with other Members of this House, am firmly convinced that the country has become the poorer by his demise."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to associate myself with the motion moved by the hon. the Leader of the House and spoken on by one or two of my friends. One great trait of Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar which I wish to refer to was his uniform kindness to all Members of the House, junior Members included. I wish to remind the House of the courtesy which he was kind enough to show to me, a junior Member of this House, in December 1923. An important resolution of mine was under discussion and it was the evening of the last day the House was sitting for non-official business and it was impossible to finish it that day and he had the courtesy to call me and say that he would arrange for the sitting of the House for two hours the next day, so that the resolution might be finished and put to the vote of the House. That was his nature. On behalf of the junior Members of the House and my friends I wish to associate myself with everything that has been said before."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"Sir, I wish to avail myself of this opportunity of paying my humble tribute to the honoured memory of Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar, the first President of this Council. I served him as the Deputy President of this Council all through his term of office, and I have known him as a friend. He had commanded the respect and confidence of all parties and their leaders. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar as well as the Raja of Panagal confided in him and sought his advice in the solution of their difficulties. The Swarajists also esteemed him and trusted in the fairness of his judgment. He was the ablest man among the Indians in his time; and he was a most courageous social reformer and a most benevolent bureaucrat, not excepting my European friends, with an extraordinary

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sympathetic insight into things. He was kind-hearted and helpful and many a man in this Presidency, from the humblest clerk even to the Member of the Council, owed much in life to his help and encouragement. With these words, I wish to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the previous speakers."

* Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I for one would like to pass a silent vote of condolence on the passing away of such a great soul, as that of the first President of this Council. But there are occasions when we could not control our feelings and be pacified unless we give vent to our sorrow. The event in which we are concerned now is of such a character. All of us might remember the days of the inauguration of the Reformed Council. The public were eagerly waiting to know as to who would be chosen for the place, whose first President's rulings should prove precedents to the future. At such a juncture, the then Government found no other personality as that of Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar. He filled the place fittingly, because he was a man above parties. He had no individuals at heart to make or mar. He had no caste or creed prejudices. In whatever State or office he had been, what won him the distinction was his sympathy to the depressed classes, his views being cosmopolitan. He very easily associated with the humblest and lowliest of his countrymen. The position of the depressed classes would not have been what it is to-day but for his sympathy to the down-trodden. The Native States where he had been serving remember him for the good work he has done. No detailed accounts need be given here to illustrate the reforms he introduced which eventually proved to awaken a conscience in the country and to plead for the depressed classes. All the talks about untouchability and such like things were the outcome of the bold actions as those of Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar and Sir T. Sadasiva Ayyar who did not find any scruples to associate with the members of the depressed classes. I personally do not feel tired of praising Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar. I have had a number of occasions to meet him and take his counsel. I never regretted having approached him for any help. I felt as I was with a brother in spite of his exalted position. When I entered this Council for the first time, by his kind guidance, I never felt I was a stranger amidst the luminaries of the Council. I was given opportunities to express what all I had in my mind about the depressed classes. I cannot but conclude saying that the depressed classes owe to him the highest gratitude for all he has done. The tiny bust in this hall is not a sufficient memorial for all his services. A full size statue alone will probably commemorate such a man of head and heart."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I associate myself most willingly and most readily with all the noble sentiments to which the hon. the Leader of the House and other Members of the Council have given expression. I am glad that many of my fellow Members have emphasized the human element in the character of the deceased, his sympathy, his amiability, his humour. It is unnecessary for me to expatiate on this feature. His rare good qualities and remarkable abilities are all well known, and will not gain by repetition. I am glad that Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar has spoken on behalf of the junior Members. I know, Sir, that the late Sir Rajagopala Achariyar was a great man with a wonderful decision of character and strength of will, and with a mastery of everything pertaining to his office, and yet, if he relaxed, if ever he relaxed, it was on behalf of the junior

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Members, the new Members, and the Members representing minority communities. I well remember the occasion when almost for the first time I began to speak in this Council I was about to be ruled out of order. But Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar very ingeniously hinted to me that I should change the language of my resolution. I was lucky enough to understand the hint, and when I changed the language I was quite in order and allowed to proceed. My friend, Mr. Guruswami, spoke of the catholicity of his sentiments and sympathies, and I, on behalf of the Indian Christians, wish to place on record his never-failing kindness to the community which I represent. As a Diwan and as a Government servant, wherever he went, he always showed great sympathy for members of my community and here in this Council he always gave encouragement and help to Members like myself who represent the interests of minority communities. I am therefore most happy to associate myself with all my friends here in this Council and to place on record on behalf of my community our appreciation of his great merits and our sorrow at the loss which this province and this country as a whole has sustained in the demise of a great man, a great Indian and a great statesman."

The resolution was put and carried *nem. con.*, all the Members standing.

IV

ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

11-30 a.m. * The hon. the President announced that the Madras Planters' Labour (Repealing) Act, 1927, which was passed by the Council, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on 13th November 1927.

V

ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The hon. the President announced that the undermentioned Acts which were passed by the Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the date noted against each :—

The Act to amend the Tuticorin Port Trust Act, 1924	...	...	...	...	31st December 1927.
The Act to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926	...	...	...	...	2nd January 1928.
The Act to amend the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918	...	...	...	...	6th January 1928.

VI

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

(1)

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the following Government Orders :—

(1) G.O. No. 1815 L,^a Public Works and Labour, dated 22nd August 1927, approving of Mr. Mullings' proposals to construct the Mettur Dam in cement.

(2) G.O. No. 1827,^a Development, dated 9th November 1927, recording the audit report of the Industrial Institute, Calicut, for the year 1926-27.

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(3) G.O. No. 1844,^a Development, dated 11th November 1927, recording the audit report of the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, for the year 1926-27.

(4) G.O. No. 2106,^b Revenue, dated 26th October 1927, notifying the amendments proposed to be made to the rules under section 26 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, VIII of 1923.

(5) G.O. Mis. No. 2555,^c Revenue, dated 8th December 1927, issuing erratum to rule 7 under clause 2 (g) of the rules notified in G.O. No. 2106, Revenue, dated 26th October 1927.

(6) G.O. Mis. No. 2964 W.^d (Public Works and Labour), dated 9th December 1927, authorizing the expenditure during the current year of Rs. 22,600 regarding the acquisition of a bungalow for the residence of the Sub-Collector at Madanapalle.

(2)

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the lists ^e of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending September 1927.

(3)

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the preliminary report ^f on the Survey of Cottage Industries in the Bellary district.

(4)

The Secretary laid on the table copies ^g of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th meetings of the Finance Committee for 1927-28 held on 21st, 26th, 27th and 31st October and 4th November 1927, respectively.

(5)

(a) With reference to the undertaking given by the hon. the Revenue Member in his answer to clauses (a) and (b) of question No. 707 answered at the Legislative Council meeting on the 19th October 1927, the Secretary laid on the table copies of the statement ^h showing the population, the beriz, the total cultivated acreage, etc., in certain villages of Cuddapah and Anantapur districts.

(b) With reference to the answer to question No. 322 answered in the Legislative Council on 27th August 1927, the Secretary laid on the table copies of the statement ⁱ of offences of convicts released under section 401, Criminal Procedure Code, for the last five years.

(c) With reference to the hon. the Law Member's reply to question No. 42 answered at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 23rd August 1927, the Secretary laid on the table copies of the correspondence ^j showing the proposals of Mr. N. P. Ayyar regarding the maintenance and improvement of the Buckingham Canal.

^aPrinted separately.

^bPrinted as Appendix VI on pages 103-104 infra.

^cPrinted as Appendix VII on page 105 infra.

^dPrinted as Appendix VIII on page 106 infra.

^ePrinted as Appendix IX on pages 106-110 infra.

^fPrinted separately.

^gDo.

^hPrinted as Appendix X on page 111 infra.

ⁱPrinted as Appendix XI on page 112 infra.

^jPrinted as Appendix XII on pages 113-128 infra.

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(d) With reference to the answer given to a supplementary question to question No. 512 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 18th October 1927, the Secretary laid on the table copies of Rules 22 and 23 a of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

(e) With reference to the answer given to question No. 806 on 21st October 1927, regarding the contribution from ryots for the repairs of Badridu tank in Markapur taluk, the Secretary laid on the table the report^b received from the Collector.

(f) With reference to the answer given to a supplementary question to question No. 771 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 21st October 1927, the Secretary laid on the table a copy of G.O. No. 792,^c Home (Judicial), dated 3rd April 1918, on the subject of imprisonment for debt, with its enclosures.

(g) With reference to the answer to question No. 874 given at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 22nd October 1927, regarding the location of an arrack shop at Ganjivaripalli, Kurnool district, the Secretary laid on the table a copy of the report^d of the Collector of Kurnool, dated 9th November 1927.

(h) With reference to the supplementary question to question No. 1119 put at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 4th November 1927, regarding civil population who own land, etc., in Poonamallee Cantonment, the Secretary laid on the table the information^e required.

(i) With reference to the answer to clauses (c) and (d) of question No. 1213 given at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 5th November 1927, the Secretary laid on the table copies of the letter^f from the Director of Agriculture regarding the extent of land under cultivation and under well cultivation in zamindari areas in the Madras Presidency in 1926-27.

VII

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS FOR 1925-26.

GRANT II—EXCISE.

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I move

'that an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 2,17,590 be granted under "Grant II—Excise—Transferred" to make good the excess expenditure incurred in the year 1925-26.'

"The reasons which have led to this motion are fully explained in paragraph 40, sub-paragraph (2), of the report of the Public Accounts Committee on the accounts of 1925-26 which has been placed in the hands of hon. Members of this Council for some time, but perhaps I may here very briefly state the case. Previous to the year with which these accounts deal the Government of India supplied opium to this Government at cost price, but payment was not made to the Government of India until the issue from

^a Printed as Appendix XIII on pages 129-130 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix XIV on page 130 infra.

^c Printed separately.

^d Printed as Appendix XV on page 131 infra.

^e Printed as Appendix XVI on page 131 infra.

^f Printed as Appendix XVII on page 131 infra.

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the store to the shop-keepers of this Presidency and the amount thus actually paid to the Government of India was determined purely by the amount issued. In that year the Government of India ordered that the cost price should be credited to them as soon as issue was made from the Ghazipur factory. In March of that year, a large issue was made in order to meet the supplies necessary for the first quarter of 1926-27, but advice was not received by the Commissioner of Excise in time for the necessary supplementary demand to be put forward. The amount was, however, credited to the Government of India and the actual payment was entered in the books of the Madras Government and debited to the accounts of the year 1925-26 : and as a result there has been an excess expenditure over the amount allotted in the budget grant of that year. The motion now before the House is on the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 2,17,590 be granted under 'Grant II—Excise—Transferred' to make good the excess expenditure incurred in the year 1925-26."

The demand was put to the House and adopted and the grant made.

GRANT XXXI—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I move

"that an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 13,545 be granted under "Grant XXXI—Stationery and Printing—Transferred" to make good the excess expenditure incurred in the year 1925-26."

"The recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee and the reasons which have led to the Committee to make that recommendation for an excess grant are explained in paragraph 153 of the Committee's report for the year 1925-26. As hon. Members are aware, the actual amounts to be debited to Transferred departments under stationery comes under a separate grant as it is a Transferred subject, but there is only one store common to all the departments of the Government and the actual transactions are booked under the appropriate head from time to time. It would have been possible to enter all these amounts in the accounts of the year 1925-26 and to have a supplementary demand made then, had it not been for a misapprehension of certain instructions issued to the Superintendent of Stationery in order to make sure that supplementary grants were secured. Instructions were issued which necessitated that every need for such a demand should be intimated by the 1st March in the year concerned. As it happened, the Stationery department in this case misconstrued these instructions to mean that no intimation for supplementary demand would be accepted or would be considered after the 1st March. Of course a date was fixed with the intention that such demands should be put forward in time, not to forbid subsequent intimation, but he so construed those instructions with the result that the demand which might have been made before the end of the year is now made on the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 13,545 be granted under Grant XXXI—Stationery and Printing—Transferred to make good the excess expenditure incurred in the year 1925-26."

The demand was put to the House and adopted and the grant made.

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VIII

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1927-28.

GRANT IX.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

'that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 55,000 under "Grant IX -22. R.B. a. General Administration—Legislative bodies --Reserved-- Provincial Legislative Councils" for meeting the expenditure on travelling allowance to Members of Legislative Council during the current year.'

"The explanatory note makes it clear that the travelling allowances have been largely increased mainly on account of the work of the Select Committee on the Andhra University Bills in which connexion certain witnesses have to be examined in Madras, as also in connexion with the Jain Succession Bill. I beg to move that the grant be made."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 55,000 under 'Grant IX—22. R.B. a.—General Administration — Legislative bodies — Reserved — Provincial Legislative Councils' for the meeting the expenditure on travelling allowance to Members of the Legislative Council during the current year."

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" I request the hon. Mover of this motion to clear a doubt regarding this motion, and to tell me if, in spite of the fact that a number of hon. Members of this House are going to absent themselves from the Council until the end of this official year, it is necessary to pass this grant for Rs. 55,000."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" We do not know definitely, whether they are going to absent themselves, and if so, how long. In fact we have heard statements from newspapers and other places, that they may find it necessary to be here in Madras. The travelling allowance may not therefore be superfluous and we do not yet know what is going to happen."

The demand was put to the House and adopted and the grant made.

GRANT X.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

'that the Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 10,694 in the current year under "47. R. Miscellaneous—Special Commissions of Enquiry—Malabar Tenancy Committee" under "Grant X—General Administration—Secretariats—Reserved" to meet the expenditure connected with the Malabar Tenancy Committee.'

"I may say in this connexion that the Malabar Tenancy Committee has now made its report, which I understand is unanimous. The Committee is now engaged in drafting the necessary Bill to be brought before this House. The explanatory note gives full details for the extra expenditure incurred. I move that the grant be made."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 10,694 in the current year under '47. R. Miscellaneous—Special Commissions of Enquiry—Malabar Tenancy Committee' under 'Grant X—General Administration—Secretariats—Reserved' to meet the expenditure connected with the Malabar Tenancy Committee."

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* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I do not want to object, but may I know whether the hon. Law Member is in a position to supply the hon. Members with copies of the report which he said he has had from the Committee?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Mr. President, the President of this Committee informed me that the report had been prepared and it was unanimous. The actual copy of the report has not reached Government. As soon as it reaches Government due publicity will be given to it."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I hope there will be no necessity for the sittings of this Committee beyond 31st March?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I think I can pledge myself to this: that the actual work of the Committee is over except for scrutinizing the provisions of the Bill which is now being drafted."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, I beg to rise to oppose this motion for this reason. It has been urged at least once before this Council that this Committee was entirely uncalled for and unjustified and this Council protested against the special grant of Rs. 30,000 under the circumstances which are quite unjustifiable and there was no legal justification under section 72-D of the Government of India Act. It has yet to be proved that this Committee has justified its existence from the tenor of the evidence that was taken which was reported briefly in the papers. I do not see any new light was thrown by the evidence. The evidence produced was of a one-sided character generally. (The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar: 'Question'. 11-45 a.m.) I might point out that the questionnaire was sent to 800 persons or so, but only 240 sent in their replies or responded to the invitations. Of these, a large number, I understand about 60 or 70, were from the landowners, a large number were janmis and very few from the tenant class. There has been a good deal of shuffling on the other hand on the part of the members of the Committee. From the real peasantry and the tenants or their representatives there is none on the Committee. Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar refused to be on the Committee. Another member also representing the tenants refused and Government had at last to put in one member who is a nominated member and another who belonged to a commercial firm at Calicut. We have thus a very unrepresentative Committee to deal with this question and I am quite at a loss to see on the other hand why such an enormous expenditure has been incurred, that is, Rs. 30,000 and another Rs. 10,000, totalling to Rs. 40,000, for carrying out the work for which there is absolutely no necessity. I am sure that all that we shall read from this evidence has been read over and over again and heard over and over again in the past. It is the same state of affairs, the same points raised, and the same answers given. No fresh light has been thrown. No change has taken place in the condition of the tenure or the relations between the janmis and the tenants. I therefore consider that there has been no justification for the appointment of this Committee and that it ought not to have been appointed. The Committee again ought to have been careful and ought not to have spent more than Rs. 30,000 which was allotted under protest. The manner in which this Committee was going about doing their work was mysterious. I had to pass through Malabar rather frequently for the last one month and

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a half in connexion with one committee or another held at Madras and every time I found some members of this Committee roaming about Malabar and going home to rest a while frequently. This desultory and half-hearted way of doing things is just explainable because they could not get proper witnesses. Why was such a committee appointed at all of gentlemen who could not give their whole-hearted service for a continuous period in the interests of the janmis and tenants of Malabar? I think, this idea of appointing committees for doing work in this way in a roaming fashion is altogether to be condemned. I have already more than once protested against any roaming commissions and this is another roaming commission which has done absolutely nothing substantial. When their report is out, we shall be able to show that they were not able to do anything or produce a report worth reading at all. For these reasons I formally protest against this grant as I have protested in the past."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have listened with interest to the remarks that have fallen from the hon. Member from South Kanara. I was wondering what he would have to say, but I realize that much of his speech was pitched in a key of ultra-pessimism and ultra-extravagance on account of the circumstance that he has perhaps to justify his existence on the seat opposite to me after the members of his party had left that seat."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, on a point of personal explanation. I really do not know why my sitting here should have anything to do with it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I shall explain. The hon. Member from his very conduct clearly shows the seat he should occupy. I have already requested him to go and occupy the seat allotted to him. I do not want to insist upon that, but the members of a particular party wanted to absent themselves from the general debate and I have anticipated the mentality of the hon. gentleman and have allotted an appropriate place for him and I request him to occupy that place."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" As to sitting, I would have to say . . ." (Cries of 'Order, order.')

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The President has got the right of allotting the seats and I have already allotted the seat which the hon. Member has to occupy."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I was greatly amused, Sir, by the speech of the hon. Member from South Kanara. He has read portions of the evidence. He has asked the House to vote against this grant because certain members of one party do not form members of that Committee, because certain persons did not give evidence before that Committee and only a certain number of landholders have given evidence before that Committee and a number of Government officials have given evidence before that Committee. I consider it was entirely uncalled for on the part of the hon. Member to have dogmatised as he did in first of all characterising the members of the committee as irresponsible and secondly saying that they aimlessly wandered over the whole country. They have had the evidence of 250 witnesses. They have taken considerable trouble

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over their work and I understand that their report is unanimous, and, so far as I can see the strongest exponent of the other side of the case, Mr. Krishnan Nayar has not for the moment chosen to oppose it. I do not from that point of view say that it is not open to Mr. Krishnan Nayar to oppose this on other grounds. He may do so. But I would ask hon. Members of this House when they vote on this matter to wait until they see the report to see the work of that Committee. After all, it is presided over by a gentleman who has seen considerable service under Government, who has been a Diwan of an Indian State, of a Malabar State, who knows the conditions of Malabar land tenure. He has had as his colleagues men of various shades of opinion and various interests. It may be that one party, that is, the Congress party, has not been represented on the Committee. Is that a reason, therefore, for saying that the Committee is worthless? It may be that a certain number of persons have not given evidence before that Committee. Does that necessarily mean that we can judge in advance of the report? All that I say is that this House has before it no materials on which to judge that this particular report is useless or that these men have done their work in a wrong manner. The character and the antecedents of the President, the circumstance that after having examined 250 witnesses and a large number of documents they bring out a unanimous report, I submit, entitles this House to say 'Let us see when the work is completed.' It may be that the work on which many Members of this House have set their heart may be lightened and their task rendered easier by the work of this Committee, that their report may furnish materials for a just Bill. It may be that this House may improve on the Bill, but to say in advance that you should not give them the grant or ask that the work of this Committee should be stopped in the middle, after so much of it has been done and even the report stage has been completed, is to ask the House too much."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" May I have one information, Sir? The Law Member said that about 250 witnesses have been examined. Does my Friend mean that answers to questionnaire have been received from witnesses amounting to that number or does he really mean that so many witnesses as 200 or 250 have actually sat before the Committee and given their answers?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The total number of persons whose testimony has been before the Committee has been over 200."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I know from personal knowledge that the number of witnesses actually examined by the Committee does not come anywhere near that number of 200. It may be that answers to questionnaire may have been received. That is why I want that information from my Friend."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 10,694 in the current year under '47. R. Miscellaneous—Special Commissions of Enquiry—Malabar Tenancy Committee' under 'Grant X—General Administration—Secretaries—Reserved' to meet the expenditure connected with the Malabar Tenancy Committee."

The demand was put and adopted and the grant made.

[23rd January 1928]

GRANT XIII

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

'that the Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 500 in the current year under 'Grant XIII—Administration of Justice—Reserved' for the pay of a Special Officer in the High Court to be appointed for the revision of Civil Rules of Practice and Circular Orders.'

"As can be gleaned from the explanatory note, a District Munsif has been placed on special duty to complete the work of revision of the Civil Rules of Practice and Circular Orders. As lawyers know, the making up to date of the Civil Rules is of great importance in the daily practice and I move that the grant be made."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 500 in the current year under 'Grant XIII—Administration of Justice—Reserved' for the pay of Special Officer in the High Court to be appointed for the revision of Civil Rules of Practice and Circular Orders. I take that the House is ready for the question."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" I only want to suggest that the hon. Member should see that all the rules framed by the High Court in virtue of the Civil Procedure Code altering the schedules therein might also be consolidated and printed for the benefit of the Courts and the practitioners."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The hon. Member knows that some of them generally appear as appendices to the Civil Procedure Code. If the hon. Member wants all the rules made by the High Court be gathered together, I will place the suggestion before the hon. the High Court."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 500 in the current year under 'Grant XIII—Administration of Justice—Reserved' for the pay of Special Officer in the High Court to be appointed for the revision of Civil Rules of Practice and Circular Orders."

The demand was put and adopted and the grant made.

GRANT XXVI.

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 14,800 under "Grant XXVI—Industries—Transferred (35 b. Industries—ii. District Engineering)" for the survey of sub-soil water-supply.'

"Sir, this question has been long engaging the consideration of the Government and in fact as long ago as 1916 some attempt was made to connect the levels of the bore holes put down by the Industries Department. But with the means at the disposal of the Government much could not be done in that direction and unless an intensive work was carried on in a particular area no practical results could be inferred therefrom. At the last Collectors' Conference it was suggested that an area of portion of a district may be selected for this purpose and the results watched after working it for some time.

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To carry out that object, Sir, I now come before the Council for a supplementary demand and I take it that, when this work is completed, it will be of great use to people not only who want to sink wells for purposes of irrigation, but also to the several local bodies who may be able to provide good water-supply for drinking and other purposes. So, I hope, that this demand will be granted by the House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 14,800 under 'Grant XXVI—Industries—Transferred—(35. b. Industries—ii. District Engineering)' for the survey of sub-soil water-supply."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" With reference to the details of the grant, Sir, what is said in this note supplied to us is this. I refer to its concluding portion, page 2 : ' One water diviner on Rs. 150 '. I wish to have further information about the qualification and the capacity of this water diviner. I have heard of persons who are reported to be clever in finding out places under which there is a supply of water. I myself had an occasion to try them in one or two cases and it was found in my personal experience that their prophecies or prognostications or statements were not even so valuable as the information often supplied to us by astrologers. I do not know whether my hon. Friend will be in a position to give us some definite information on which we can rely with reference to the capacity of this water diviner. The other items which go to make up this grant are pay of peon, pay of mechanic, travelling allowance, etc. The note says that power drills are to be used for making the experiment, but I find no provision for oil or firewood for generating the power necessary for the drills. Without fuel the drills cannot be worked. I had occasion to use a power drill lent to me by the Industries department. I had to pay for its transport and find the necessary materials for working it. It cost me about 22 rupees per day. Altogether I spent about Rs. 2,000 on it although I had no benefit whatever from it. I had to supply per day about three-fourths of a ton of firewood for its working. There is no provision here for the same. In this connexion I may mention that I was using another engine, also lent to me by the Industries department. For this engine I had to use oil which cost me about Rs. 6 or 7 per day. There is no provision made here for the cost of oil either. These engines will not move unless there is fuel. All these show that the details in the note have been prepared in a very perfunctory manner. Coolies are necessary for manipulating the engines, but they cannot move the engines. I do not know how my hon. Friend is justified in coming before the House with insufficient or no details with regard to a grant which he wants us to vote for."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I also join my hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar in urging upon the hon. the Minister the necessity for making further enquiries regarding water diviners and placing the results thereof before us? There has been a good deal written on the subject recently in the papers in India as well as in England. Water divining is an art and it is well known that in India there is much superstition relating to it. In the West Coast there are certain persons credited with powers of discovering the exact places where a well ought to be dug to find water within an easy depth. I myself have personal experience of a case where a great scientist wanted to dig a well and, scoffing at this sort of superstition, commenced the work. In the end he did not find water and thereafter, yielding to the

12.
noon.

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

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so-called superstition of the place, consulted the proper Persian water diviner and dug a well at the place pointed out by him. Here he found water within a short depth. There are certain persons gifted with supernatural powers and it is no use scoffing at them. These people, by some mysterious power, are able to note the rush of water underneath the earth. The hon. Minister must have read some literature on the subject in which Government are urged to go into the subject. I am sure the hon. Minister must have enquired into it and I request him to tell us what action he is going to take in the matter.

"As for the other matter, viz., to what extent and in what manner the water diviners are going to find the level of water, I wish to say this. There is a system of boring I am aware of. I do not know to what extent it is proposed to be done under this demand and what additional hands are necessary for the purpose. Very little information is given. I am afraid the Development department has been acting in this matter in a half-hearted way. I hope the Government will be in a position to allot a much larger amount for these purposes. This is a matter which is as important to the West Coast as it is to the East Coast. In Udipi and other places water cannot be had for miles and miles around. It is difficult to make an estimate in matters of this kind, because it is impossible to say at what depth water can be found. In matters of this kind some scientific knowledge is necessary and it is the duty of the Government to furnish this knowledge to the public at large in the shape of bulletins so that the public may take advantage of it."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Sir, I find that this proposal extends over 14 villages of the Bellary firkā and costs about 1½ lakhs. If at the rate of 1½ lakhs for 14 villages the Government intend to spend money for the purpose of putting down boreholes, how long it will take to have a survey made in all the districts of the presidency and what ultimately it will cost are things to be considered. It will be a stupendous task and very large sums of money amounting to many crores will be required before this experiment as to the sub-soil survey can be completed. I want to know from the hon. Minister what exactly is the purpose he wants to serve by this sub-soil boring.

"Secondly, I should like to know from him what he means to do with these boreholes. The department goes and finds out at what depth water can be found. Is it going to leave it there or is it going to take further steps so that it may be possible for the villagers to draw water therefrom? Is it intended that these boreholes should be left there for anybody to be utilized for constructing a well or for irrigation purposes? If he means to develop each one of them into a regular well so that people of the locality may take water therefrom, it will be a good thing. But if he means merely to find out at what depth water can be found in particular localities and leave it there and tell the district board 'you dig the wells', then it will be so much money wasted. I submit that once this work is undertaken, we may go on with it and convert each borehole into a well so that in one firkā at least we may have the satisfaction of having so many wells. Each borehole is estimated to cost about Rs. 350. Another Rs. 350 will probably make each one into a well. This aspect has to be carefully considered and in deciding to convert them into wells the Government should see where the wells should be dug and how near the villages or cheries they should be

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dug. So that, if my hon. Friend's object is not merely to have boreholes but also to have wells at places where they would serve the actual needs of the people of the locality, I will vote for the demand; because it will be really a good thing to have a scheme of this kind for providing water to the poor people especially of the Ceded districts. If it is necessary to have the scheme revised so as to suit the proposals that I advocate, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to do so and formulate definite proposals in that direction and not merely ask for 1½ lakhs to have boreholes only."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I am much obliged to the hon. Member for his informing criticism. As regards my hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar's observations, they have, I think, to some extent been answered by my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha. I am not going to take up the position of saying who is right and who is wrong. But this much I can say. In the Bombay presidency they have got a water diviner and he is paid a very high salary. There, his services are required to ascertain where water is likely to be had. In the present case, we shall be in a position to verify the experiments made by the water diviner because they will be followed by the borehole.

"Then, Sir, as regards the question whether separate provision is going to be made for fuel, I may assure the House that the present allotment will not be exceeded.

"As regards the other point raised by Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, I may tell the House that I myself have considered the matter. For example, in one of the boreholes water has been found at a depth of 50 feet and the pumping shows that 650 gallons of water can be had per hour. So that I think with Rs. 350 it will be possible to have a small well for the benefit of small villages.

"As regards the point whether people, ryots and tenants, may utilize these boreholes, I have been speaking with my hon. Colleague the Revenue Member and he says that if such boreholes are going to be used by ryots for irrigation purposes, he would sympathetically consider applications for loans for sinking wells. So that it is our object, not merely to make these holes there for mere experimental purposes and leave them, but to use them for giving water to the people wherever it can be done and afterwards to give the people such help as they ask for."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Apart from installing pumping plants and other things?"

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"It all depends on the quantity of water that may be required. If the discharge is sufficient then a pump will be provided and if, on the other hand, it is necessary to accumulate the water available there, then a well will be dug."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Does the hon. Minister hope to be able to dig a well in Bellary for Rs. 350?"

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"It all depends on the nature of the sub-soil."

The demand was put and adopted and the grant made.

[23rd January 1928]

GRANT XXVIII.

12-15
p.m.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

'that the Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 5,134 under "Grant XXVIII—Labour including Factories—Reserved" for the amelioration of the condition of the Todas of the Nilgiri district under the head "37 R. e. Miscellaneous Departments—Miscellaneous—Commissioner of Labour".'

"As the explanatory note shows, the sum that is required is intended to improve the moral and economic condition of the Todas. The main items of work are—

(1) relieving the Todas of their chronic indebtedness with the aid of a co-operative society subsidised by Government; and

(2) giving them facilities for the cultivation of potatoes and other vegetables as their present occupations are insufficient to enable them to earn their livelihood.

"I am sure, Sir, my hon. Friend, the Labour Commissioner, will see that the amount placed at his disposal is properly spent in the interests of the Todas."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 5,134 under 'Grant XXVIII—Labour including Factories—Reserved' for the amelioration of the condition of the Todas of the Nilgiri district under the head '37 R. e. Miscellaneous Departments—Miscellaneous—Commissioner of Labour'."

* Mr. J. A. DAVIS :—"Mr. President, Sir, a great change has recently been brought out in the economic condition of the Todas. Many of them died during the outbreak of relapsing fever. The scheme now proposed has the support of a strong committee on the Nilgiris. Till recently this tribe would not take to cultivation and the Todas were mainly dependent for their livelihood on the milk of their buffaloes. These buffaloes have now so decreased in number that they are not able to subsist on their milk and have been forced to take to cultivation. In order to encourage them to cultivate their lands this grant of Rs. 5,000 is asked for. Unless some such help is given to the Todas, I am afraid their number will continue to diminish and ultimately the race will be exterminated. The Government also ordered an investigation into the cause of their decadence and sent out an expert from the Guindy Institute whose report showed that 50 per cent of the Todas were suffering from disease and that they should be given immediate treatment. The Committee on the Nilgiris has been co-operating with the Government in the task of ameliorating the condition of these people. The Todas have also to be relieved of their debts. If this grant is voted and if the Todas are given medical treatment, very soon they will, it is hoped, become a self-supporting race. With these brief remarks I strongly support this motion."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—"Sir, I heartily support this motion. In connexion with the motion moved by Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi, in regard to the dedication of girls to temples, I pointed out that the moral condition of the Todas needed improvement. I am glad that the Government have now taken up this question and are doing something for the amelioration of their

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condition. I only want to point out that the special staff that is proposed to be appointed for this purpose should be composed of such persons as are conversant with the conditions under which these people are living. The conditions under which these people live are peculiar and is not what generally exists in most parts of the Presidency. It is proposed to give them facilities to grow potatoes and vegetables. But as they live very near jungles exposed to the ravages of porcupine and other wild beasts, I request the Government to take necessary steps to protect their crops from such ravages, so that the money now demanded may be well spent."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I take it that the House is ready to vote on this question. (After a pause)

"The question is that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 5,134 under 'Grant XXVIII—Labour including Factories—Reserved' for the amelioration of the condition of the Todas of the Nilgiri district under the head '37. R.e. Miscellaneous Departments—Miscellaneous—Commissioner of Labour'."

The demand was put to the House and adopted and the grant made.

GRANT XXX.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

'that the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 28,250 under "Grant XXX—41. a. Civil Works—Transferred—Buildings—Administration of Justice" on account of the purchase of a bungalow for the District and Sessions Judge, Kistna.'

"The explanatory note gives the circumstances under which I have come before this House for this grant. It is absolutely necessary that the District Judge should be in occupation of a Government bungalow and not of a private one; of course the rent will be collected from the District Judge. The purchase and repair of this bungalow will cost much less than the construction of a new one."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 28,250 under 'Grant XXX—41 a. Civil Works—Transferred—Buildings—Administration of Justice' on account of the purchase of a bungalow for the District and Sessions Judge, Kistna. (After a pause) I take it that the House is ready for a vote."

The demand was put to the House and adopted and the grant made.

GRANT XXXIV.

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 8,000 under "Grant XXXIV—Agency tracts—Reserved" for the construction of temporary quarters for sixteen clerks and seven peons of the Koraput division at Koraput.'

"The House may be aware that the Government have got a programme of works in the Agency. It is necessary that the engineering staff should be more conveniently situated than at the present locality where they live.

[Sir Norman Marjoribanks] [23rd January 1928]

There is no accommodation at Koraput and it is proposed to put up some temporary quarters before permanent arrangements can be made. For that purpose, as this is the working season of the year Rs. 8,000 under 'Grant XX XIV—Agency tracts' is quite necessary."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 8,000 under 'Grant XXXIV—Agency tracts—Reserved', for the construction of temporary quarters for sixteen clerks and seven peons of the Koraput division at Koraput."

The demand was put to the House and adopted and the grant was made.

IX

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE ON THE AUDIT AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS FOR 1925-26.

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Mr. President, I move that the report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Audit and Appropriation accounts of the Government of Madras for 1925-26 be taken into consideration. I do not propose in making this motion to attempt further to summarise the document which is in the hands of Members of this House. I shall confine myself merely to stating, that if need be, I shall endeavour to answer any questions that may be raised by hon. Members with reference to that report. But perhaps, Sir, I may be permitted on this occasion to express to the committee who examined this report my thanks and appreciation for the thoroughness with which they have dealt with it, for the time and trouble which they have devoted to their task, and for the valuable suggestions which they have been able to place before the Government for consideration."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The report is for the consideration of the House."

12-30
P.M.

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I wish to make certain observations with reference to certain portions of this report. The first point I wish to mention is that the punishment that has been meted out to the officer whose conduct has been dealt with in the first six pages of the report is very inadequate. The name of the Superintendent of the jail and the name of the jail even are not mentioned perhaps for the reason that it will cause pain to the officer concerned. The report states that the contractor used 26,575 working days of convict labour. There was no agreement with the contractor and there was no tender also. The officer was asked to produce the tenders. He simply said that tenders had been made and that they had been accepted. But the tenders were not forthcoming. Then again, the rate for the materials supplied was in excess of the rates sanctioned by Government. It is well known that the rates of the Public Works Department are higher than the ordinary market rates but the rates paid by this particular officer were much higher even than the high rates of the Public Works Department. No account was kept of the fire-wood supplied by the Government. A tram line belonging to the Government was used and no deduction was made in the amount paid to the contractor on account of the use of this tram line. As a result of the 'gross carelessness' of this officer Government have incurred a loss of Rs. 20,700. Even after making deductions for so many things from the total loss, the net loss is Rs. 8,200. The Government however observe as follows in the end :

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'The Government consider that no recovery need be ordered from the Superintendent. They are constrained to observe however that the Superintendent showed gross carelessness in the execution of the work and that he entirely failed to realize his responsibility as a Public Works disburser for seeing that the work was executed economically. Failure to observe the ordinary account rules and neglect of business methods have led to a loss of public money that might have been averted and the Superintendent is hereby severely censured for his carelessness.'

'I admit, Sir, that the censure is good enough; but it is not all that the particular officer merited. A perusal of the first six pages of the report shows that the officer was certainly careless; I do not suggest anything more than that; but the censure was not enough for his conduct. The money ought to be recovered from him. The leniency with which officers like the present one are treated will encourage, and in any case will not discourage, similar conduct on the part of other officers similarly circumstanced.

'Sir, the Jail department has been figuring prominently in this report and in the report of the previous years. The Jail officers have come in for a large share of the criticism at the hands of the Public Accounts Committee and of the Government. But in spite of all this criticism by the Committee and the censure by the Government it is remarkable that the department does not improve. I hope the Government will devise some means to check these matters. I know that the Government have passed orders to the effect that the Jail officers should not carry out works estimated to cost over Rs. 5,000 and that such works should be left to the Public Works Department. But this is not enough. The orders of Government will at best be only pious wishes unless the careless officers are visited with heavy punishments.

'Then again, Sir, in regard to the same department, it is stated in paragraph 4 (c) at page 8 of the report that in a particular jail, accumulation of dyed wool resulting in deterioration caused a loss of Rs. 10,334. There again, the report states:

'The Committee agreed that under the existing rules no action could be taken against the officers who had retired, but it regarded the frequency of such cases as showing that much has still to be done to place the management and supervision of jail manufactures on a proper footing and to insist on the observance of rules.'

'Because the particular officer responsible for this loss has been on the pension list, therefore, the Government say that they cannot take action against him. I submit that Government should have disciplinary control over officers on the pension list for actions done by them while in office. If they have no control over such officers they should institute a suit against them. I hope, Sir, that remarks like this would help to improve the administration in the Jail department. I hope that the Government will take more severe measures and see that their orders are duly carried out.

'Coming to pages 10-12 of the report dealing with the Russellkonda Saw Mill, I say, Sir, it is a deplorable story. Everything connected with the Russellkonda Saw Mill has a very stinking odour about it. The history of this Mill is known to all those who were members of the first Reformed Council and I think it is known to the Government officers also including my hon. Friend Mr. Moir who must have perused the records in connexion with this matter. In 1921 Government came forward with a budget proposal for establishing and maintaining this Mill. There was a keen debate and in the end the Council refused to vote the money required. But to the surprise of

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

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this Council, Government came forward the next day with a press communiqué intimating that His Excellency the Governor had certified the grant. In fact that was the first time when the power of certification by His Excellency the Governor was used. The Mill has been in existence for the last seven years. All this time the working of the Mill has resulted in losses. The report says :

‘ In the Audit Report on the accounts of this Government for 1924-25, the Accountant-General pointed out that the losses incurred by the Russellkonda Saw Mill during the three years 1922-23 to 1924-25 amounted to Rs. 12,475, while if the concern had paid interest on its capital, the deficit would have amounted to Rs. 88,759. The future of the Russellkonda Saw Mill has since been under the consideration of Government. . . .’

“ Naturally the question of the Mill alarmed even the Members of Government and the result was that two Members of Government visited the Russellkonda Saw Mill to obtain first-hand information regarding its working. I think the two Members of Government are the hon. Mr. Moir and the hon. Mr. Usman Sahib. The report says : ‘ They considered the question of closing down the Mill at once. It would have been a matter for congratulation if their consideration had been given effect to. But they state in their report that they wanted to sell all fixtures and equipment for what they would fetch either as a going concern or for removal, but they were convinced that it would not pay anyone to buy the Mill as a going concern and that the buildings and the boiler could not be removed. The book value of the concern was Rs. 2,22,428 but they were doubtful whether they could get more than Rs. 50,000.’ And the report goes on to say, that it appeared to the hon. Members that sufficient attention had not been paid to the supply of scantlings of the dimensions for which there was the greatest demand in the market and the Forest officers were asked to examine the question. Messrs. Parry & Co., again advised that certain things should be done. In the meanwhile Messrs. Fraser & Ross who worked out the interest on the money invested came to the conclusion that the interest from April 1922 to 30th September 1926 was Rs. 1,07,641 and that when this was debited in the accounts the total loss would come to Rs. 87,726. Ultimately the matter came before the Forest Advisory Committee and they recommended that the Mill might be continued for some time more to see what could be done. Let us hope that if the working of the Mill does not show a decided improvement so as to cover at least the losses incurred in the previous years, Government will come to the conclusion of closing down the concern.

“ Incidentally, this shows the danger of the Government not paying any heed to the opinion of this Council. This is one of the many instances where the opinion of the Council which the Government regarded as lay opinion has been proved to be in the right while the expert opinion of the Government has been proved to be in the wrong.

“ The next item is the Willingdon House. The question of the establishment and maintenance of the Willingdon House came up for discussion in this Council and though it was not put to the vote of the House there was considerable discussion over the matter regarding the advisability of establishing and maintaining an institution like that which was intended to serve as a sort of boarding house for officers and non-officials also. The report says that the concern has been working at a loss. In the Audit Report on the accounts of this Presidency for 1924-25, the Accountant-General brought to notice the loss that was being incurred year after year in

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connexion with the Willingdon House ever since its inception. The report goes on to say that it was then decided that the question of the desirability of continuing the House should be taken up in 1926 after the accounts for the year 1925-26 were received, but that these also showed a loss. After this repeated story of loss after loss Government have been obliged to lease the institution to a lady under certain conditions. The report runs as follows :

'The Government also agree to undertake the immediately necessary renewals and replacements of furniture and other articles subject to a maximum cost of Rs. 7,000 and with the proviso that she should pay interest on the sum at 6 per cent per annum and that the Government should have no further liability whatever for renewal or replacement of the furniture and other articles. It is of course understood that the lessee will take due care of all Government property handed over to her with this lease, including buildings and equipment, and be responsible for any loss or damage to such property other than such as is caused by natural wear and tear.

'The Chief Engineer has been asked by Government to enter into a lease, on the terms mentioned above, with effect from a date to be settled by him in consultation with her and to submit a copy of the lease-deed to Government for information.

'The Committee wishes to know after a year's experience how the arrangement has worked.'

"I think that, the sooner this experiment is put an end to, the better. This is another instance of the Government disregarding the opinion of the Council. 12-45 p.m.

"I wish to refer to only one other item. I refer to what is contained in page 28 of the report. That shows, Sir, that this Council is thoroughly impotent with regard to financial matters. We know that we have only nominal powers. It is said that we have got a command over the purse ; it reads well on paper ; but in practice we are absolutely powerless ; of course we know that fact from many instances. The report signed by my hon. Friends shows that in all cases in the year 1925-26 in which the Council reduced the amount of money asked for by the Government, His Excellency the Governor restored the grants. The following is a list of the reductions made by the Council and of the amount restored :—Land Revenue—Survey and Settlement—V. Board of Revenue (Settlement). The Council reduced this grant by Rs. 1,18,300. The whole of this amount was restored by His Excellency the Governor. Then again, another item ; Administration of Justice—Judges and Registrar—Pay of Officers (Official Referee only) Rs. 14,400. Half of that amount was restored by His Excellency the Governor, viz., Rs. 7,200. Another item is Administration of Justice—Judges and Registrar. That item also was restored. Police—Rs. 1,00,000. The report itself says 'in each of these cases the whole amount of the cuts was restored except in item 2.' This item 2 is 'Official Referee' in the High Court. The sum reduced by the Council in that case was Rs. 14,400. Half of that sum was restored by the Government. What is the use of granting nominal powers on paper to this Council if the wishes of the Council are not to be respected ? These are some of the points to which I wish to draw the particular attention of the hon. the Finance Member as representing the Government and as the keeper of the financial conscience of the Government. I think that His Excellency the Governor does not restore the cuts without the advice of the hon. the Finance Member and without consulting him. I hold him responsible for these matters."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, it is not necessary to go into the details of the report. There is no doubt that the Public Accounts Committee

[Sir A. P. Patro]

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worked with care and earnestness, and we have the result of their labours. It is very gratifying to find that the Committee has given a report to the Council in a very readable form. I am sure the House will appreciate the facility afforded by the report.

"However, there are certain items relating to the policy of the Government and a few details that we have to deal with. It is desirable that we should examine the policy which guides the administration of the various departments. No doubt I was in office during the year 1925-26. I will deal with only two items of which one has been referred to by my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, the Russellkonda Saw Mill. This matter was discussed by this Council on several occasions. It is very gratifying to see that, after the visit of the two hon. Members of the Government, there has been greater vigour in the working of the saw-mill; they have made personal enquiries; they discovered what was not discovered for the last five years, that the supply of timber of the required standard was not available and that, therefore, the mill was working at a loss; they set about to work and asked the Forest Department to supply the required standard of timber and the required quantity, viz., 180,000 cubic feet. The mill can take 160,000 cubic feet to 210,000 cubic feet. The supply was not adequate. After the visit of the hon. Members they have made arrangements for the adequate supply of timber by the Forest Department. As a result of that step we see that the accounts for September 1926 show a profit of Rs. 9,428. The previous deficit was more than Rs. 88,000. After the visit of the hon. Members two definite steps were taken in order to continue the work. One is to see that there is proper supply of the timber of required size. It would be seen from the accounts for the half-year ending September 1926 that the mill has worked at a profit. Secondly, the Government would consider the whole matter at the end of March 1927 and decide whether the mill should be worked or closed.

"One difficulty felt now is that there is great depreciation in the value of the capital invested in this business. It is reported that the value of the machinery has gone down by about 50 per cent. If the whole thing is to be scrapped immediately it would end in great capital loss; there is no private body enterprising enough to purchase the whole concern. With great hesitation the hon. Members thought it necessary to continue the experiment for one year and to see whether it would work well or not. It is gratifying to find that the working of the mill for the half-year ending September 1926 shows a profit. We can watch further developments in the working of the mill for the period ending March 1927. The matter will be placed before us at the meeting of the Council during March when we shall have complete details of the profit that has been earned since September 1926. It is too soon for us to say anything about the working of the mill after its re-organization, whether it is a failure or success. We shall have to wait and see what the Government are going to do with regard to this concern.

"There is one other point to which I beg the indulgence of the House to refer in detail; that is the matter of the financial policy. Hon. Members will kindly refer to pages 20 and 21 of the report. Page 20 discusses the financial position. The Auditor-General has drawn the attention of the Council to the fact that, while expenditure is increasing on a large scale, the

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revenue is not proportionately increasing. Therefore there must be deficit always. What will be the financial position of the Government of Madras when the Government of India remits the full contribution payable to them by this Government? The committee endorses the opinion of the Auditor-General that they must be very cautious in the matter of any commitments to be made upon the contribution to be released. Hon. Members will remember also the statement made by the hon. the Finance Member in March last when introducing the budget that, while the average increase of expenditure is about Rs. 40 lakhs a year, the average increase in the revenue is only Rs. 10½ lakhs a year. He pointed out that the surplus that would remain after meeting all the various commitments that had been made when the provincial contribution was released the surplus would be completely over in three years and that there would be no money available for 'nation-building' departments. We are obliged to the Finance Department for the communiqué issued about January 4th which explains the financial position of the Government when the provincial contribution is released. Hon. Members will remember that at the time when the Financial Relations Committee made its recommendations it was thought that the revenue of this province would be raised by about 223 lakhs of rupees. As a matter of fact we had 77 lakhs of rupees more than what was anticipated, i.e., 302 lakhs. All this amount was absorbed by the raising of the salaries of the various grades of services. A sum of one crore and 90 lakhs of rupees was absorbed by the revision of the scales of pay. We found that there was a deficit of about 28 lakhs of rupees in the budget year of 1921. Similarly in the year 1924 there was a deficit of Rs. 38 lakhs. After that year a portion of our contribution was released. At the time when it was released there was a total deficit of about Rs. 68 lakhs in the budget. The figures are given roughly. Therefore the financial policy of the Government then was first to see that the budget was balanced and to give whatever balance remained to the 'nation-building' departments. I was sorry that the financial position of the transferred departments was very much misunderstood and wrong statements were made by persons who ought to have known better about the matter; it was stated that the Ministers gave away their case and submitted themselves to the will and pleasure of the Finance Department. As I explained the position to the House then very clearly, the transferred departments were very vigilant at that time; it was found that there was a deficit of about Rs. 80 lakhs in the budget; whatever remained after balancing the budget was proposed to be given to nation-building departments. The balance of about Rs. 29 lakhs was thus utilized. A sum of Rs. 27 lakhs was devoted for the use of the 'Transferred' nation-building departments. A definite policy and a progressive policy was then laid down by the transferred departments which was approved by the Government. The Government gave the surplus for the use and benefit of the people such as expansion of elementary education, rural medical relief, rural water-supply and rural communications. These schemes were inaugurated in a progressive scale.

"As I said, Rs. 27 lakhs was utilized in the transferred departments and 1 p.m. Rs. 2½ lakhs and odd in the reserved departments for rural development. Therefore there was no inequality. The balance available was utilized by the various departments for rural reconstruction work. A definite policy was laid down and the transferred departments prepared schemes to carry out

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beneficial measures. In the current year a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs has been allotted in order to provide for the development of schemes already initiated by the last Ministry.

"It is absolutely necessary that the Financial Committee and the Finance Department should exploit fresh sources of revenue. It is dangerous to sit quiet when our expenditure is increasing in greater proportion than the revenue. At this rate what would be the state of the country at the end of a few years? This House has emphasized the necessity for caution in dealing with expenditure. We should also examine what sources of revenue are available and the various directions in which retrenchment must be effected. It is absolutely necessary for us to understand the policy of Government, and it is wrong to say that Government have no definite policy. The Government ought to pay greater attention to enable the transferred departments to be profited by the relief given by the Government of India. We have laid down a progressive policy in our administration three years ago and that progressive policy of development must be followed carefully.

"At page 40 you find the appropriation and the actuals in the year 1925-26. In that statement excess is shown as plus and savings as minus. There is an excess of about Rs. 95 lakhs appropriated more than actuals.

"If a department for which a certain amount is allotted is unable to spend the amount so allotted, it is an injustice to the other departments who require additional amounts. The Committee therefore rightly warns the departments and proceeds to say that the savings exhibited in the statement indicate defective budgeting. The caution given by the Public Accounts Committee must be borne in mind. I hope departments will take note of the caution and would avoid a great deal of this excess budgeting and give effect to the recommendation when they next prepare their budget."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Sir, as a member of the Public Accounts Committee I wish to offer my thanks on behalf of the non-official members of the Committee to the hon. the Finance Member for the expression of gratification for the co-operation which we the members of the Committee have rendered in the course of its deliberation during the year. I would also express our gratification to the hon. Mr. Boag, the Secretary, for the help which he rendered to the Committee members.

"I consider that the work of the Public Accounts Committee is a very difficult one. I agree with the remarks of my hon. Friend from Malabar but I may mention here that during the course of investigations we had gone into every one of them in a detailed manner and one particular instance which the hon. Member pointed out related to the heads of departments. It was mostly due either to retiring officers or to inadequate investigation by the departments concerned, and the Committee, as the hon. the Finance Member pointed out, hope to pay special attention to see that there is no recurrence of these omissions. In regard to the retiring officers, there is no personal responsibility in the officers. The officer is not personally responsible for any irregularity and all that the Committee can do is to advise the head of the department of the work of the officer. There were also other irregularities such as excess purchases of materials. Wherever there has been defective budgeting and appropriation irregularities, we have informed the various departments that they should be more accurate in the matter of estimating. I shall

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quote some instances which the Accountant-General has pointed out and upon which the Committee has based its remarks. At page 20 he says: 'Repayments of borrowed capital have been held to be chargeable only to Revenues. In the accounts for the years 1921-22 to 1923-24, certain repayments were not so charged, and consequently the revenue expenditure figures for these years are less than what they should have been.' My own view is that there should be a separate allocation between revenues and capital account. Now on page 23, with regard to the 'Total number of demands presented to the Council,' the Accountant-General has pointed out that the total number of demands presented by the Finance Member in 1924-25 was 36 of which 22 were for Reserved departments and 14 for Transferred departments, while in 1925-26 the total number of demands was reduced to 32, 17 for Reserved and 15 for Transferred.

"Then again on page 24, 'the Accountant-General has referred to the existing practice, according to which a single demand including both capital and revenue items is presented to the Council in the case of expenditure relating to the Forest, Irrigation and Public Works Departments. The Accountant-General considers that it would be preferable if demands for capital items (met from borrowed money) were kept distinct from demands for revenue expenditure.' The Auditor-General points out: 'The question raised by the Accountant-General is both important and difficult. A budget estimate as presented to a Legislative Council presents the estimate of the net result of the revenue transactions of a year and also an estimate of the closing balance of Government as a whole having regard to revenue, capital and debt transactions. The inclusion within one grant of capital and revenue transactions of the same character enables the local Government to reappropriate between the revenue and the capital account and such reappropriations will necessarily affect the revenue balance to which the Legislative Council may, and should, attach considerable importance.' In a case like that, the position is that the revenue and capital account should be kept separate.

"The hon. Member Mr. Krishnan Nayar pointed out that with regard to 1-15 the provisions made in the accounts that on page 28 for the first item under P.m. land revenue the modified appropriation at the end of the year was Rs. 1,22,350 while the actual expenditure was Rs. 1,24,100. I should think that the actual expenditure must be kept within the limits of the appropriation whether it is voted or non-voted. I therefore think that the remarks of the hon. Member from Malabar are really such as deserve careful consideration. There is another question that came up before the Public Accounts Committee and that is with regard to the 'new services' referred to in page 30 of the report. There was detailed discussion with regard to what is meant by a 'new service.' The question arose with regard to the building of quarters for an excise officer. It is really difficult to define the term 'new service.' It puzzles me at least to get at a definition and the Auditor-General, Sir Frederick Gauntlett, points out that it is a new form of a service or a new instrument of service. A particular building, say, for instance, a tuberculosis hospital in a place where there is not one, may be a new service 'ut when you have a number of hospitals of that kind then it cannot be considered a new service. It is still difficult to understand how we can decide upon an institution or a certain work as a new service and bring it under this head. This subject is under consideration and probably some suggestions will be made by the hon. the Finance Member in consultation with the Auditor-General. With these observations I support the motion before the House."

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* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I might draw the attention of the House to the fact—the glaring fact—that we are dealing to-day in the month of January 1928 with the report on the public accounts of the year 1925-26. This report was drawn up on the 14th of November 1927 in connexion with the accounts that closed on the 31st March 1926 or, more than one year and a half after the close of the year 1925-26. We, the members of this Council received this report about a month ago. I for one did not receive the notice till this morning. But the notice was sent three days ago. There might be some members who leave their stations earlier than three days and they could not get any notice as in my case. Fancy this farce, for, what is this but a farce, to deal with the account of 1925-26 in the month of January 1928. Secondly, there is the omission to give proper notice that this would come for discussion at this meeting. Thirdly there is the dilatory manner in which it has been dealt with by the department. This is the third Council since the Reforms and it is absurd that this Council should discuss the accounts of financial measures passed by a previous Council. Then to come to the remarks made by Diwan Bahadur Krishan Nayar about the impotency of this Council. I have dwelt upon it more than once. I have already expressed the helpless and hopeless impotency of this Council to deal with any substantial financial matter. I do not think this Council or any other Council in India enjoys as much power as the British Parliament enjoyed during the reign of Edward III. That was in the 14th century at a time when the people of England were far more illiterate than the people in India are at present. One in a million could not read. Yet they had Parliament with the power of the purse. Do you enjoy as much or one-half of it? I wonder whether there could not be a justification for walking out of the Council instead of staying here to discuss and criticise the accounts of 1925 in the year 1928. I am somewhat surprised at the belated justification of Sir Patro as to the part he played in doing justice to his department with the small sums of money that were placed at his disposal in 1925-26. I wonder why he and the other Ministers should have made so many tours at all with one Secretary each with so much grandeur and so much pomp. I am sorry the present Ministers are imitating that with even greater zeal. Therefore I think this sort of justification . . ."

* The DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"Order, order. The hon. Member is going away from the subject. The report of the Public Accounts Committee is under consideration at present."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I dwelt on this point because one ex-Minister was just now justifying his policy in 1925. Now I have little time to deal with the report. No notice was given except these three days. I shall only refer to the forest portion. Attention has been drawn by the Accountant-General to several irregularities committed by the Forest department. These irregularities, I am afraid, are repeated year after year. I wonder what remedies are taken to remove these defects in the system of unpreparedness of the department, the want of control over the contractors, the leniency that is shown to the contractors by the department and other irregularities. I am not surprised that the department to some extent has to deal leniently with these contractors, because who knows what part some of the forest officers played by being at least privy to some of the frauds of the contractors. The whole department is worked in a most mysterious manner. There are so many supernumerary officers in the Forest department. I asked

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questions several times and the officers are added every year. Thrice they have said that the matter is under consideration and yet supernumeraries are still being utilized. So many irregularities are repeated that I wonder why this department exists with such extravagance. At the same time there is the inability of this Council to control them. Though there have been strong recommendations by the Joint Parliamentary Committee and the Muddiman Committee that the Forest department should be a Transferred subject, we have practically no control over that department. I hope the Council will take note of this and the Government also will take note of this that this department ought to be conducted much more economically, and that much more publicity should be given to the activities of this department which are still elusive and mysterious. It is to be hoped that the officials who are remiss in their duties in controlling the contractors should be properly dealt with. The hon. Home Member should see that those who are responsible for these irregularities are punished. There are excessive numbers of officials and I do not see any reason why some of them should not be got rid of and reduced to some extent in the interests of discipline and economy necessary in the department. With these few words, I hope that the Finance Member will see that we do not have another occasion to enact this farce. I hope the accounts of 1926-27 will be placed as early as possible when the minds are fresh before this Council. At the present rate I think the fourth Council will take up the accounts for 1927-28. I would suggest that the accounts for the years 1926-27 and 1927-28 should be placed before this third Council itself. A special day should be set apart if necessary to discuss the reports. To-day the House is empty. The House takes so little interest in this old report for 1925-26. We find it hard to discuss the affairs so old as this. I hope the Finance Member will see that we have at least fifteen days' notice and the reports are placed two or three months earlier so that we may come to consider it with freshness. Is it not a fraud upon this House that we should be treated in the manner done to-day? I hope the hon. the Finance Member will take us more into his confidence so that this House may be really useful and not serve as a toy Parliament. To-day it is a rump Parliament, if I may so call it. With these feelings I sit down."

At this stage the House rose for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

(Consideration of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee was resumed.)

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Mr. President, I am glad to think that the report of the Public Accounts Committee on the accounts of 1925-26, has been more keenly discussed than in any previous debates and perhaps I may be allowed to associate myself with what Mr. Gopal Menon has said with reference to the work of the Accountant-General and the valuable information placed by him before the Committee. I was glad that Mr. Saldanha intervened in the debate because, although one may not always agree with him, his speech was marked by his usual vigour. But there was one expression to which I think I must take exception : I mean his reference to the report as a farce."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I did not call the report a farce. I only called the procedure a farce because it was presented in the year 1928."

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* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" At any rate, that does not detract from the value of the report. It is perfectly clear that this report is a treasure-house of most valuable information—a treasure-house in which I am glad to think there are always a number of members who are prepared to search and bring up the jewels it contains. It is usual to refer to the work of the Public Accounts Committee as flogging a dead horse : but for my part it is to the dead lion in the riddle that I would refer : ' Out of the strong came forth sweetness.'

" Mr. Saldanha also complained of the long time that has elapsed between the accounts of the year concerned and the placing of the report of the Public Accounts Committee before this House. Perhaps I may point out that on this occasion the delay has been a little longer than usual owing to changes in the procedure and the method in which the accounts are prepared. The closing of the accounts of a particular year is in any case a prolonged operation in the Accountant-General's office. The accounts as they stand on the 31st March in that office do not by any means represent the closed book. All sorts of adjustments, all sorts of debits and credits, have to be made and all sorts of statements have to be prepared. And then when these results are tabulated, the Accountant-General has to give his personal attention to the points to which he thinks it most essential that the attention of this committee should be drawn. That may take anything from six to nine months, and then the accounts have to be placed before the committee of the Council. My hon. Friend, Sir Patro, has made a very valuable contribution to our debate, and I think, it was perfectly fair on his part to point out that some years ago the Government and this House were not functioning under as favourable conditions as have come into existence since the remission of our contributions began. And I also entirely concur with him in his warning, if that is the correct phrase, that the present conditions cannot continue. It is perfectly true that within a measurable period of time we shall have no further windfalls to expect, shall have spent those we have received and shall have to depend entirely on our husbanding our resources for such further advances as may be possible : and it is to these conditions that another point to which the hon. Member from Ganjam rightly drew attention is due. In the earlier period to which he referred, our departments were suffering from a starvation diet. But the ampler nutrition of recent years has induced a certain amount of indigestion : and the reason for the extent to which actual expenditure has fallen short of estimates is that departments have clamoured for more than they could assimilate. Nor in my opinion was one member, Mr. Saldanha I think, right in suggesting that this indicated that some departments were being starved while others were being over-fed. The symptoms of indigestion have been common to all departments and if, in any case, one department has shown that it could make a larger meal, that has been arranged by the usual process of supplemental demands throughout the course of the year. I would, however, issue a caveat against the idea that these lapses represent anything permanent. At most the expenditure in a particular department is deferred only till the following year.

" Perhaps I may now refer to some of the individual points which were raised by hon. Members in the course of our debate. I entirely agree with my hon. Friend from Malabar that the case to which he referred on pages 1 to 6 of this report is far from satisfactory. It was because of its unsatisfactory nature that it has come to be placed in such detail before this House. The main point, however, which I think the hon. Member desired to stress was that the actual disciplinary measures taken were inadequate and that a

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severer departmental punishment might well have been awarded. To the best of my recollection, the Public Accounts Committee were not of the opinion that the facts of the case called for severer steps being taken against the officer concerned. The reasons which led Government not to take a more serious view of the case were, in the first place, that they realized that it was hardly fair to expect an officer of the Jail department, who had no experience of buildings, to be placed in charge of a work of that importance. On that point the Public Accounts Committee have concurred in the conclusion that no work costing over Rs. 5,000 shall in future be entrusted to such civil officers acting as public works disbursers. Further, the conditions under which jail labour is employed on buildings are peculiar, and consideration has been shown to the officer's lack of technical knowledge and experience. And it was reported that, so far as these defects permitted, he had done his best to supervise and secure satisfactory work. Reference has also been made to the Russellkonda saw-mill and, if it is necessary, I am sure that my hon. Colleague the Home Member and I myself are prepared to stand in a white sheet and acknowledge that we are the Members of Government, referred to in the report; and I am indebted to the hon. Member for Ganjam for suggesting that our visit had probably useful results. But I may say that those results have been largely due to the zeal with which the officers responsible have tried to carry out the suggestions we were able to make. They have to a considerable extent improved the position and I think I am right in saying that when the position up to date is finally scrutinized it will be found that the saw-mill is now paying not only interest on the capital but a few thousand rupees profit. Were we to close down, that return would of course disappear: and it is possible that even half a lakh of rupees would be found to be a generous estimate of what the concern or rather the buildings and machinery would fetch. So long as that improved position continues, there will, of course, be no justification for closing down the mill and thus making the tax-payer bear the whole burden of the interest charges due to the Government of India on the capital borrowed without any return of any kind whatsoever.

"As regards the Willingdon House, I do not propose to go into that matter from its beginning. It was an experiment made at a time when, as hon. Members know, there was great difficulty in finding accommodation of any kind for officers who had to visit Ootacamund either as members of Secretariat or as heads of departments or others called up for consultation with Members or Ministers in charge of their departments. That position has very much changed and, as in spite of every attempt it was impossible to find out how many officers would utilize Willingdon House in any particular year, to anticipate accurately the expenditure for each year or to adjust charges retrospectively, it was decided to come to an arrangement by which in future Willingdon House might be run as a private concern. I am not aware how far that arrangement has been successful. Should it break down, we shall have to reconsider the position.

"I think both Mr. Saldanha and the hon. Member from Malabar laid some stress on the statement on page 28 showing the number of cases in which reductions made by the Council had been restored by His Excellency the Governor. It is of course not open to me to discuss the correctness of the step His Excellency took. But I wish to correct one wrong impression and that is why I call attention to the latter part of paragraph 15 where it is stated 'the Accountant-General has given a list of the reductions in the

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estimates of 1925-26 made by the Council and accepted by the Government and has observed that in no case has the actual expenditure exceeded the voted appropriations.' The number of these cases is ten. Mr. Gopal Menon has referred to the issue raised as to the reduction in the total number of demands without, I think, a very strong feeling on one side or the other. One of our difficulties, and it is very much a matter for the House itself to arrange, is to ensure that the time available may be so distributed as the more important items under each demand may come under discussion. The Public Accounts Committee were, I think, not anxious to increase the number of demands—an opinion in which I concur, as probably on the whole the reduction made in the number of demands has enabled the Council to cover a wider field than has been usual in previous debates and has enabled the Council to exercise as much scrutiny as is possible over individual demands. Should we see signs, however, that this desirable aim is affected in any way, we shall have to reconsider the position.

"Then again, one hon. Member raised an important point as to whether capital and revenue expenditure should come under the same grant. There again there is legitimate room for difference of opinion, but perhaps it is as well that when the House is scrutinizing expenditure on certain departments, it should have a conspectus of its total outgoings before it. I cannot remember any case in which improper reappropriations have resulted from this. Should such cases arise, I may say that they will be promptly dealt with by the Finance Department and, if necessary, reported to the Public Accounts Committee. Another hon. Member called attention to a reference in the report to the effect that during one or two years expenditure which ought to have been debited to the revenue account was not so debited. That happened in that period of financial stringency to which my hon. Friend from Ganjam referred and when the financial effect was the same. So far as our total indebtedness is concerned, it makes no difference whether you borrow in order to discharge instalments of a loan or borrow to meet a revenue deficit. The principle involved is however that where you borrow to meet liabilities which ought to be discharged from revenue, it is a revenue deficit which we have covered and the borrowings should be shown as being for that purpose.

3 p.m. "I do not think there is any other point to which I need refer. I am sorry that Mr. Saldanha should have been inconvenienced in any way but I would assure him that any delay was not due to the Finance Department, as I understand that copies of this report were sent for distribution over a month ago. On one other point I agree with him. It is perfectly true that our dealing with financial matters is not entirely assimilated to Parliamentary practice. But the Public Accounts Committee, the work done by it, and the value of its report are, I am glad to think, following and attaining to the highest Parliamentary traditions. We are all apt to seek for a golden age and Mr. Saldanha apparently finds his as far back as the 14th century, but let me assure him that even in Great Britain at that time there was no Public Accounts Committee, there was no Finance Committee, and that, I think I am right in saying, once Parliament had voted certain sums of money, it had singularly little control over the manner in which these monies were spent."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Audit and Appropriation accounts of the Government of Madras for 1925-26 be taken into consideration."

The motion was put to the House and adopted.

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X

THE MADRAS MARRIAGES VALIDATION BILL, 1927.

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Marriages Validation Bill, 1927,^a and move that it be read in Council. If I am in order in doing so at this stage, Sir, perhaps I might say that as explanation on this motion there is really nothing which I can add to the statement of objects and reasons. The facts are, as stated there, that owing to the state of doubt as to the whereabouts of certain members of a mission in the Nellore district who held licences, those licences were cancelled with reference to the rule that where the holders of licences disappear for a period of one year, then the licences are withdrawn. In one case it was owing to failure to realize that there was more than one village of the same name. It was only discovered after issuing a notification that the members of the mission who held these licences had removed elsewhere and were still functioning in virtue of the licences which were still in their possession, although a notification cancelling them has been issued. There is no reason to suppose that they knew that the licences were cancelled. Of course, as hon. Members of the House know it is a matter of great interest to people whose marriages have taken place under such conditions that no shadow of suspicion should be cast on the validity of the marriages and that no doubt should now or at any time arise. For that reason, it has been decided that this Bill should be brought in to validate them."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I second the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT : " The question is that the Madras Marriages Validation Bill, 1927, be read in Council."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I am sure, Sir, that no Member of this House will oppose this measure, because, I suppose, if this measure is not passed, probably doubts may be cast on the validity of marriages or on the legitimacy of the issue of the marriages contracted under these circumstances. But, it seems to me, Sir, that there have been serious irregularities either on the part of the district officials, the Collector, I suppose, who made the report that these gentlemen to whom these licences were granted were not residing in the district, or on the part of these gentlemen themselves. It should be taken serious notice of.

" What I am submitting to you, Sir, is that there were serious irregularities on the part of the officials who made the report regarding the residence of these gentlemen in the village or in the district or that there were serious irregularities on the part of these gentlemen themselves. For it is stated in paragraph 3 of the preamble—

' And whereas after the date of the said revocation (that is, the revocation of the licences) the said Mr. Nagappa, Murugappa and Josiah continued to solemnize marriages and grant certificates of marriage as if the said licences were not revoked.'

" We find in the schedule to these Bills, in column 3, that these licences were revoked in January 1925 on the same date in the case of all these persons, namely, the 28th day of January 1925, and the licences were restored to

^a Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th December 1927.

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them only after a period of more than two years, in May and June 1927, so that for a period of two years after their licences were revoked or cancelled these gentlemen went on solemnizing marriages and granting certificates. How did this happen? Was not the revocation of their licences communicated to these three gentlemen? If it was communicated, how did it happen that they went on solemnizing these marriages for a pretty long period of two years? If they had received intimation of these revocations, was it not a serious irregularity on their part to go on solemnizing marriages for a period of two years, and if it were so, why were the licences granted to the same persons again, who were guilty of a very serious irregularity—I may say, illegality? If it was not communicated to them, on the other hand, apparently they are not to blame. Then, why was it not communicated? Was it not a serious illegality involving serious consequences on the part of the persons whose duty it was to communicate this revocation? These questions require in any case an answer from my hon. Friend who introduces this Bill. As I said, I will not, and I hope nobody in this House will, oppose this motion as the absence of such a Bill will be serious. Either those persons who continued to solemnize are seriously to blame, or those whose duty it was to communicate the revocation are to blame and deserve some punishment."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I associate myself with my hon. Friend Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar's remarks. It is very strange that the people who solemnized the marriages were not duly punished because it is a criminal offence which can be dealt with as a penal one under the Christian Marriages Act or under the Penal Code. It is strange that no notice was taken of the delinquencies on the part of the gentlemen who celebrated these marriages. The other point on which I have some doubt is whether the Bill as it is drawn up legitimises the issue of these marriages, because, so far as I recollect, when an Act of this kind is passed it is generally provided that the issue of these illegal marriages which are now rendered legal also will be legitimate. For this purpose, it may be necessary to appoint a small Select Committee and that Committee might report to make the wording clear on the subject, if necessary, within the next two or three days. With this purpose, I would suggest, while I accept the principle of the Bill, whether it should not be made clear by the Select Committee within a day or two."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Perhaps, Sir, I might first deal with the point raised by my hon. Friend, Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar. So far as the Government are aware, there is no reason in the slight degree to suppose that any one of these licence holders was aware of the cancelling of the licences or that they took any steps under the licences which were still in their possession under the slightest suspicion that they were doing anything irregular. The fact that the licences have been re-issued is due to this, that their issue has been recommended not only by the District Magistrate but also by the head of the mission. We have no reason to suppose that he would in any way countenance any irregularity of the kind if it had taken place. It is however possible that these circumstances might not have arisen if the procedure in respect of the enquiry and report had been more fully prescribed and in order to make it less possible for future cases of the kind to arise a more definite procedure is being prescribed."

"As regards what has been said by my hon. friend, Mr. Saldanha, I do not propose to suggest that this Bill should be referred to any Select Committee, because there is only one issue and that is the validation of the

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marriages. A person who has entered into a marriage under these conditions should be relieved at once of any doubt as to whether his marriage is valid or not. I do not consider that this is a point which need be thrashed out in a select committee."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I make one point clear, Sir ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is it a point of personal explanation ? "

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Yes, Sir. What I mean to say is this. This Bill does not declare that the issue of the marriages are legitimate. To declare that the marriages are valid may not legally mean the same thing as declaring that the issue of those marriages also are legitimate. I want that there should be a provision inserted in this Bill declaring that the issue of those marriages are legitimate."

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p.m.

Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" Is this a personal explanation ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is not at all a personal explanation."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I have nothing further to add on the point. I do not propose to move that the Bill be referred to a select committee. I move that the Bill be now read in Council."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the Madras Marriages Validation Bill, 1927, be read in Council."

The question was put to the House and adopted.

The Secretary read the title of the Bill.

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Sir, in view of the facts stated in explanation of the Bill I would request you in the exercise of your discretion to suspend Standing Order No. 39."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I wish to know whether there is objection from the Opposition."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, as I said before in order to remove all doubts regarding the legitimacy of the offsprings of these marriages, I want that the Bill should be referred to a select committee consisting of three persons, viz., the hon. the Mover, the Advocate-General and some one (a voice : the speaker himself) and they be directed to report before to-morrow."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If the hon. Member wants to move that the Bill be referred to a select committee he will be in order to make that motion when the hon. the Finance Member makes the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration. Now I am only requested to say whether in my discretion Standing Order No. 39 will be suspended or not. I should like to know from the hon. Member whether he has any objection to the suspension of the Standing Order. As regards the point raised by the hon. Member that it would be doubtful whether the issue of those marriages will be legitimate I wish to know from the Advocate-General whether the wording of the Bill is satisfactory."

Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" Sir, the reason given by Mr. Saldanha for opposing this motion has really nothing in it. Clause 2 of the Bill provides that the marriages should be as valid as if those who celebrated the marriages had licences under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act to celebrate those marriages and that the marriages should be

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valid as from the date on which they were celebrated. I submit that there can be no possible doubt that the issue of such marriages are legitimate. The hon. Member has not cited any parallel legislation which has used the language which he says ought to be used in this Bill. If the marriages are valid as clause 2 of the Bill enacts, then the issue born of those marriages will be legitimate. Therefore if his opposition to the suspension of the Standing Order is based on an apprehension that notwithstanding the validation of the marriages under the terms of the Bill the issue might not be legitimate there is really no cause for apprehension. The Bill may be passed in the form in which it stands at present."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I suspend Standing Order No. 39."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I move, Sir, that the Bill be taken into consideration."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the Bill be taken into consideration."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I move that the Bill be referred to a select committee composed of the Mover, the Advocate-General and someone in order to consider whether a provision like the one I have been indicating is not necessary to clear all doubts about the legitimacy of the issue of such marriages."

(After a pause)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" There is no one to second the motion."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Shall I be in order if I second it now; am I late?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. Member is late. Mr. Saldanha's motion, therefore, falls through for want of a seconder."

The motion that the Bill be taken into consideration was put to the House and adopted.

Clause 1.

MR. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" Sir, I move that the word 'Christian' be inserted before the word 'Marriages' so that the title of the Bill may read 'The Madras Christian Marriages Validation Bill'."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the word 'Christian' be inserted before the word 'Marriages'."

The question was put to the House and adopted and the amendment was made.

The clause as amended was put to the House and adopted.

Clause 1 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 2.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

Clause 2 was put to the House and adopted and it was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

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Clause 3.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

Clause 3 was put to the House and adopted and it was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Schedule.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the schedule stand part of the Bill."

The schedule was put to the House and adopted.

Preamble.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the preamble stand part of the Bill."

The preamble was put to the House and adopted.

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move that the Bill be passed into law."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Bill has been amended by the Council. Does any hon. Member object to the passing of the Bill into law at this sitting?" 3-30
p.m.

Since there is no objection, the question is that the amended Bill be passed into law.

The motion was put to the House and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

XI

A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS CHILDREN ACT, 1920.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, I beg to introduce a Bill^a further to amend the Madras Children Act, 1920, and move that it be read in Council. The object of this Bill is to remedy certain administrative defects existing at present. A child detained in a junior certified school cannot be transferred at present to a senior certified school unless he exercises an evil influence upon other children or he is guilty of a serious breach of the rules of the school. There are several instances where we want that a child detained in a junior certified school should be transferred to a senior certified school where some special handicraft is taught. Sometimes we find that there is overcrowding in a junior certified school and we want to relieve the overcrowding by sending some of the children detained there to a senior certified school. In some instances we find that children above the age of 14 should be transferred to a senior certified school on account of the fact that the other children are very much under 14 years of age. There are also instances where we should like to transfer youthful offenders above the age of 16 from a senior certified school to a Borstal school. We find that there is no provision for these cases in the existing Children Act. To remedy such defects this Bill is being introduced."

^a Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th January 1928.

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The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Sir, I second the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the Bill further to amend the Madras Children Act, 1920, be read in Council."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, while I generally accept the principle of the Bill I may point out to hon. Members of this Council some defects in the wording and the want of sufficient guarantee against the transfer of youthful offenders as defined in the Children Act to a Borstal school . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" At this stage the hon. Member will be in order if he opposes the Bill on any question of general principle. If he wants to go into the details of the Bill he will have ample opportunity to do so by moving at a later stage that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee or by moving amendments at the stage of the consideration of the Bill clause by clause. If he now proposes to deal with the details as to the words used in the definition of words in the Bill, I think he will not be in order. If the hon. Member has any objection to the general principles of the Bill, this is the stage to enunciate his principle and oppose the principle of the Bill."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I oppose the last clause. There are two points involved. I oppose the second point of the Bill. The first point is the transfer of children from one school to another under the Children Act. The other point is the transfer of youthful offenders to the Borstal school without any restrictions or conditions. I would omit the last clause entirely or subject it to some restrictions or conditions which might be provided by the Select Committee. The underlying principle of the Borstal Schools Act is not exactly the same as that of the Children Act. There is some difference in the scope and objects of the two Acts. Otherwise the provisions of the Borstal Schools Act may have been included among those of the Children Act. The method of dealing with persons in each case is somewhat different. On that account I would object to the transfer of a youthful offender under the Children Act to a Borstal school where the discipline and the life of the school are different."

" Another thing we have to guard against is the extension of the period of imprisonment. During the discussion of the Borstal Schools Bill we on this side of the House pointed out the dangers of the authorities having enormous powers of keeping young men for a longer period than could ever have been dreamt of by imprisoning them in Borstal schools in the name of a school. To be in a Borstal school is practically the same as imprisonment. By transferring a youthful offender already kept in a Children's school to a Borstal school his period of school is extended for another two years. That would be the result of this Bill if passed into law. I think that here is a clever device to catch hold of some persons who are not agreeable to the Government and it is very easy to send youthful offenders kept in the Children's school to a Borstal school and keep them there for another period of two years, if not for a longer period. We must take proper care with regard to the passing of such Bills into law. On a previous occasion I found that a Bill was not so simple as it appeared to be even though it contained only one or two clauses. When I read the Bill carefully I found that there was a sting behind the Bill. I would not therefore pass this Bill off-hand without referring it to a Select Committee. In any case I object to the principle of the last clause of the

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Bill that youthful offenders should be transferred to a Borstal school. I object to the principle of this clause and I would omit it entirely or place it under certain restrictions and conditions so that the Inspector-General of Prisons would not have indefinite power to do what he pleases. There would be absolutely no control by anybody against this act which may be very arbitrary or very undesirable. I object therefore to the provisions regarding the transfer of youthful offenders from a senior certified school to a Borstal school, as the provision stands."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"As I intend to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, the remarks made will be considered by it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the Bill further to amend the Madras Children Act, 1920, be read in Council."

The motion was put to the House and adopted.

The Secretary read the title of the Bill.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I move, Sir, that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Advocate-General, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar, Mr. S. Arpudawami Udayar, Mr. J. A. Saldanha and myself."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—"I second the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee of the hon. Members mentioned above."

The motion was put to the House and adopted.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I appoint Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar as the Chairman of the Committee."

XII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS VILLAGE POLICE REGULATION, 1816.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill^a to amend the Madras Village Police Regulation, 1816, and move that it be read in Council. The object of the Bill is apparent from the statement of objects and reasons. On account of the decision of the hon. Sir Abdul Rahim, there was difficulty found in cases where there was no village choultry. These relate to very petty offences for which, as may be noticed under the old Regulation of 1816, there might be confinement not exceeding 12 hours. It is much better that that difficulty should be removed, especially as the policy of the Government is to constitute panchayat courts under Act I of 1889. There may be difficulties in specific localities. In order to remove such difficulties, this step is taken."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, I beg to second the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the Bill to amend the Madras Village Police Regulation, 1816, be read in Council."

^a Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 1st February 1927.

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* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I am sorry I have to oppose this Bill. The whole purpose and object of this Bill is to enable the village officer to confine a person convicted of petty theft or some petty offence in the place where the examination is held. Sir, my experience is that in many villages—as was just now stated by the hon. the Leader of the House—there are no choultries or chavadis. The examination is held by the officer remaining seated on the pial of his house or on the pial or in the verandah or in a shed in front of a temple. In the case of the depressed classes, there is the question of their inability to approach within 15 feet or 20 feet of the place where the village officer is seated. I do not see how the inquiry can be thorough or in what manner the persons convicted of petty offences can be confined unless it be that they are allowed to remain standing near the place in the open sun or under a tree the whole day or that they are confined with cattle in a cattle pound.”

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—“ Sir, I also regret that I have to oppose the introduction of this Bill. We all thought that the time had come when this obsolete and anti-deluvian Regulation of 1816 should be wiped out of the statute book. On the other hand, I am not a little surprised that the hon. the Law Member has thought it fit to revive this obsolete regulation as he proposes to do.

3-45

P.M.

“ Mr. President, Sir, there is absolutely no need for the Amending Bill brought forward by the hon. the Law Member, especially after the passing of the Village Panchayat Courts Act. The hon. Members are aware that in a village, for instance, where there is no choultry it is not necessary to confer powers of punishment in the case of some petty offence on the village officer. It is always open to the affected parties to refer the matter to a judicial authority. As it is, the village magistrate under this regulation does not follow any procedure. There are no rules to guide him. The average village munsif has no regard to persons. No explanation is recorded, he can confine any person for trivial offences, however respectable he may be, for 12 hours. Now, Sir, however respectable he may be, knowing as we do the acute factions and partisan spirit that is prevalent in these villages, knowing as we do that these village officers make it a point to molest their opponents, we must unhesitatingly refuse our assent to such a legislation at this stage. It is said, Sir, that this regulation is still in force and that the addition of the clause was necessitated by the decision of the Madras High Court passed in 1920 and the Government did not think fit to take any action in the matter till 1928. In 1926 a Bill was published and withdrawn. It was again published in February 1927 and again withdrawn. Now in 1928, I fail to see the reason for such a belated legislation. I am afraid, Sir, that the word ‘choultry’ is not there casually. The village magistrate can examine the offender without this safeguard in any place he likes. He may confine him in any place where he holds his court. As pointed out by Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, he may hold his court under a tree, hold some kind of verbal examination and punish him with confinement, and even sometimes in his own field under a hot sun. The choultry at least ensures some publicity. Therefore, from all points of view, I do not want that this additional clause should be introduced as it will give the village magistrate the power to molest and to tyrannize over his opponents, especially in view of the acute factious feeling that is prevalent in the villages.”

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* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I agree with Mr. Siva Rao in his view that the measure is a dangerous one and that the hon. the Law Member should not have come with a proposal of this kind at this time of the day. We know what kind of men these village officers are. Under this Bill, if it becomes law, a person may be confined by the village headman wherever he likes. It is high time to repeal the existing Regulation under which these officers are empowered to confine persons for a period of 12 hours in village choultries. It is high time that these powers with which the village officers are invested are taken away. I am told by my friends from districts other than Malabar that these village officers have created records, confining people without their knowing anything about it. If that information is correct, it is high time to repeal the existing Act. There is another matter referred to by Mr. Siva Rao and that is, that the Bill was published in February 1926 and that then Government took no action. The Bill was again published in February 1927 word for word both in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the sections. The Government did not even then bring it before this Council. Now, when we are at the end of January, or at the beginning of February 1928 they came forward with this Bill. I do not know why this delay is made. Is it because Government themselves were hesitating to introduce this Bill and come before this Council? There is no reason why the Bill which has once been published should be republished. That shows that probably the Government themselves have been lukewarm or have seen the dangers in passing this Bill."

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" I am afraid, Sir, that this measure is not in the interests of the depressed classes. These members of the House who know the relationship that exists between the depressed classes and the village officers' powers will admit that so far as the village officers are concerned, it would be a dangerous precedent to allow them to confine the offenders in the place where they hold their courts. After all the choultry is the only place where the depressed classes are allowed very near, and I do not therefore think that there should be any other place where the depressed classes should be confined. As the previous speakers pointed out, there may not be any other place but the cow-sheds and under the shade of the trees. At a time when the country clamours for more reforms it is the village where reform is necessary and encourage measures for the welfare of the community. If this Bill were to be accepted, it will mean adding fuel to the fire of oppression. Moreover, as we see from the composition of the Select Committee proposed I do not find any member of the depressed classes."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The motion before the House is confined to the introduction of the Bill "

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, the Regulation which is sought to be amended is Regulation XI of 1816, a regulation more than a century old now. If the Government thought that that enactment was unsuitable to meet modern requirements, they ought to have come forward with a new Bill altogether instead of endeavouring to amend a section of this anti-deluvian Regulation of 1816. The judgment of the Madras High Court that interpreted section 10 of the Regulation to mean that the village headman had power to confine a person to the village choultry only was passed in 1920. It is now more than seven years since the High Court gave its interpretation in the matter, and an amending Bill was

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published first in 1926 and again in February 1927. This hesitation on the part of the Government to place the Bill before the Council is, I submit, of very great significance. I ask, then, where is the need for bringing forward this Bill at this particular moment, unless it be that the Government have been encouraged to do so by the emptiness of the Benches in front of them. I can find no reason whatsoever. Government, I submit, ought to have come forward with a Bill to repeal the Regulation of 1816, instead of trying to introduce a mischievous amendment of this character. From my experience at the bar and as Public Prosecutor, I can say that the way in which village headmen have exercised their criminal jurisdiction has in many cases been unsatisfactory.

"I find in the statement of objects and reasons reference made to the panchayat courts which it would be competent to constitute under the Madras Village Courts Act amended by Act II of 1920. When panchayats have been thus constituted, it will be no difficult matter to invest them with criminal jurisdiction. In places where these panchayats courts are constituted, village headmen cease to exercise criminal jurisdiction. May I remind the Government that when such panchayats are empowered to exercise criminal jurisdiction, no power of confinement has been given to them. When, therefore, it has been thought that these rural panchayats created under modern legislation could not be safely entrusted with powers of confinement, is it proper to extend in the case of village officers a power given to them under such an archaic piece of legislation as this Regulation of 1816? Under it the powers of the village headmen are to be exercised in a very summary manner. There is no enquiry contemplated. The village officer may hold his Court in his pial or in the corner of a street and the offender may be forced to stand in the sun for 12 hours. I submit, therefore, that this amendment is one which is absolutely unnecessary and it will produce very dangerous consequences."

ABBAS ALI KHAN Bahadur:—"Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill. As one coming from Madura and as one having some experience of criminal work in the district of Ramnad, my experience is that the Indian village is torn with very serious factions and the village munsif is always the centre of these factions. He is also the man who is the most powerful and the most influential in and around the village. And, therefore, Sir, with the factional character of very many of these villages, it is highly dangerous to invest these village officers with powers by which they can confine a person for twelve hours.

4-0
P.m.

"They have not got the legal training; they have not got the equipment and they are solely and purely guided by the whims and caprices and also considerations of a very weighty nature. Since these village officers are not able to clear away from the factions it will be highly dangerous to invest them to the detriment of the public with these powers. I think it is high time that the hon. the Law Member comes up with a Bill to rightly wreck the regulation altogether."

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, before the House votes on this motion I wish to place before it the alternatives that are open. Section 10 of Regulation XI of 1816 is now in force. It provides that 'in cases of a trivial nature, such as abusive language and inconsiderable assaults or affrays where the heads of villages would have the authority, on a verbal examination, either to dismiss the parties, or, if the offence

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charged shall be proved to have been committed by the persons accused of it and shall appear deserving of punishment, to confine the offending parties in the village choultry for a time not exceeding 12 hours.' I understand that some of the hon. Members are desirous of seeing this section abolished altogether. To them I wish to point out this that the person guilty of abusive language and inconsiderable assaults or affrays, is not dealt with under section 10 of this Regulation. The alternative is to send them to the regular magistrates exercising criminal jurisdiction. If the House either unanimously or by a vast majority is desirous of having these cases dealt with by the magistrates rather than in the manner provided in this Regulation, if that is their desire, then I can understand their desire that this Bill should not be introduced. But for the purpose of my argument I assume this that most of the hon. Members of this House would be desirous of following the summary method in the manner proposed rather than sending them before the regular criminal courts subjecting them to fines which they may not be in a position to pay or to punishments which may be much longer than the one provided by section 10. Now as the law stands there being no Bill either by Government or by private members to repeal the section of the Regulation we have the fact that in the villages in which there are choultries this section stands and people guilty of abusive language might be detained for a period of 12 hours or less in the choultry. I hope it will be also realized by the hon. Members of this House, that in the villages where choultries might be brought into existence this section can now be used. The only other possible alternative is that a court of Bench Magistrates might be made to deal with these cases. In localities in which such a court cannot be brought into existence the alternative is between allowing the cases to be dealt with under section 10 of this Regulation or in the manner in which they will be dealt with if they were prosecuted for offences under the Penal Code. One suggestion that was made by a number of hon. Members was that this might lead in the villages in which there is no choultry to the accused being made to stand anywhere where the magistrate may be pleased to make his verbal examination. That I can understand. The object of this Bill is not to make it possible for the village magistrates to deal with the cases in the manner apprehended and therefore if this Bill goes before a Select Committee the Select Committee may give specific direction as to the place where the punishment might be carried out. You can no doubt hedge in the power in such a way that it cannot be misused by the village magistrate. All this could be done before the Select Committee.

"To those who do not agree to the Bill I say, remember that the alternative will be to the ordinary criminal courts. To those who think that there is danger that the authority might exercise his powers improperly and make people stand in the open sun, or in a cattle shed or in an uncomfortable place I say, the Select Committee may by proper amendments safeguard the same. I therefore suggest that though I find that all hon. Members who have spoken on the motion have spoken against it on the ground that it is likely to be misused—I suggest that there is really no room for such apprehension. On the other hand their opposition to this may lead to the persons being punished harshly and inconveniently in a manner which they would not themselves like. It is because hon. Members do not realize that the course they are following is against the interest of the very persons in whose interest they conceive it to be that they oppose it. The Bill is intended to advance their interests. If they have to be punished they will be

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punished more lightly under the Bill than if they were left to be dealt with in the ordinary than criminal courts."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"I also feel that the Bill which is now sought to be introduced has to be opposed. The learned Advocate-General told us that the only alternative was to send these people to be punished under the Indian Penal Code. I do not see why the Village Courts Act could not do this. Even if it comes to these people being tried by the ordinary criminal courts, I do not think it is such a great tragedy. Supposing this Bill is carried and the munsif finds a man guilty and there is no village choultry what is to happen? Supposing he has to convict a man of the depressed classes where is he to be confined? Is he to take him home? The only place where he can confine him is his own house. Once a man is convicted who is responsible for the safe custody of the convict? Supposing the accused escapes the village munsif will be guilty of allowing the convict to escape. The only safe place where he can be confined is probably to put him into his house. Supposing a Muslim village munsif convicts a Hindu, he will have to put the accused in his house where the ladies will be observing gosha. The only safe place will be to put him there along with the ladies. The hon. Law Member has not at all contemplated all these difficulties that may arise. It affects the man who convicts. Supposing the village magistrate has no choultry will it be up to him to say, 'I won't try a case because there is no place where I can confine him'? Now it is open to him to say there is no village choultry and that he can confine him only in a village choultry and as such he can't try. If the Bill is passed can he say so? Can the Government hold him right if he discharges his duties in that way? These are the difficulties which the Government should contemplate before introducing a Bill of this kind and I do not see any necessity for this. Since the decision of the High Court in 1920 the decision has been in force and no inconvenience has been felt. At any rate it has not been brought to our notice. There is absolutely no necessity for the introduction of a Bill of this kind and to attempt to revive a regulation which is more than a century old and this is something which has not been heard of in the Legislative Councils."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I must own to a feeling of puzzlement over this debate. As the law stands the Regulation of 1816 is in force. These trials of petty offences are being conducted under that Regulation. Where a man is convicted for such offences he is confined in a village choultry for a space of time not exceeding 12 hours. On account of the decision of the Madras High Court there was difficulty experienced in the case of villages where there are no chavadies even. My hon. Friend from Tanjore raised certain delicate questions as the dereliction of duty on the part of the magistrate. Supposing a case comes under section 10 he must deal with it in some manner."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"It is open to say, 'I won't deal with it.'"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Therefore he has not to try it at all. All that my hon. Friend is making the village authority to do is wherever there are these cases that can be dealt with in a summary manner they must be sent to the formal courts of the magistrate. Can you conceive of any magistrate taking seisin of these cases and giving a sentence of 12 hours? Is it not likely that the sentence would be a fine of Rs. 5 or a confinement of three days or five days? For whose advantage is it that these contentions

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are put forward? Is it for the public interest; is it to the interest of the depressed classes that they should not be dealt with by the ordinary magistracy but trivial punishments should be given?

"I therefore submit this attempt is not one of revival of an old antiquated piece of legislation but an attempt to make that legislation consonant with the requirements of the case.

"Then the question arose as to the reason for the delay. The delay was prompted by such considerations as have been indicated on the floor of this House. Government had to assure themselves of the conditions prevailing before they could think of an alternative. They were told by responsible authorities and I specially repel the statement made by the hon. Member from Madura that what was happening now was that where there were no choultries these men were sent to ordinary courts and were getting heavier punishments. It is for that reason that we took some time to come forward with this Bill.

"As for the other question, the immediate question, raised by some hon. Members, if there is any trouble or difficulty felt at the place of confinement, if it is apprehended that these persons may be confined in an out-of-the-way place or unsuitable localities then the best way is to put in such safeguards by amendments as to make it impossible for the members of the depressed classes or others to be badly treated in this respect and provide for their being given human treatment."

The question that the Bill to amend the Madras Village Police Regulation, 1816, be read in Council was put and declared carried.

Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar demanded a poll and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 10. Mr. A. M. C. Tampoe. |
| 2. " Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 11. " S. H. Slater. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 12. " C. B. Cotterell. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 13. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 14. The Zamindar of Seithur. |
| 6. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 15. Mr. Muppil Nayar. |
| 7. " F. B. Evans. | 16. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 8. " H. A. Watson. | 17. Mr. G. W. Chambers. |
| 9. " G. T. Boag. | 18. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| | 19. Mr. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. |

Noes.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 19. Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. |
| 2. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur. | 20. " P. Siva Rao. |
| 3. Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur. | 21. " J. A. Saldanha. |
| 4. Mr. A. Balakrishna Shetty. | 22. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. |
| 5. " J. A. Davis. | 23. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 6. Mahmud Sehamnad Sahib Bahadur. | 24. Mr. M. A. Manickavelu Nayakar. |
| 7. Mr. J. Kuppuswami. | 25. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 8. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | 26. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhpathi Mudaliyar. |
| 9. " N. Siva Raj. | 27. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 10. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. | 28. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 11. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. | 29. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 12. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 30. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 13. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. | 31. Abdul Razak Sahib Bahadur. |
| 14. " S. Venkiah. | 32. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 15. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 33. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 16. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi. | |
| 17. " A. S. Sahajanandam Swami. | |
| 18. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. | |

Ayes 19. *Noes* 33.

The motion was negatived.

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XIII

AMENDMENTS TO STANDING ORDERS.

The following amendments to the Standing Orders stood in the name of Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar :—

Standing Order No. 53.

“ In Standing Order No. 53, omit second and third provisos.

Standing Order No. 66.

“ After Standing Order No. 66, insert the following Standing Order :—

“ 66-A. Notice of motions for further demands for grants not included in the budget shall be sent to the Secretary to the Council on some day not later than three days before the last day of the days fixed by the Governor under rule 29 for the discussion of the demands for grants. Such further demands shall be disposed of in Council on some day before the last of the days fixed by the Governor under rule 29.

“ 66-B. In the case of the budget debate, motions for the omission or reduction of any grant or of any item in a grant shall be received up to 3 p.m. on the third day after the close of the general discussion on the budget.

“ 66-C. Motions for the omission or reduction of further grants under Standing Order No. 66-A may be admitted by the President subject to such shorter notice as he may think fit.

“ 66-D. Notice for demands for supplementary grants shall be sent to the Secretary ten days before the date on which the motions for such grants are to be moved in Council.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. the Advocate-General has given notice of amendments to Standing Orders Nos. 53 and 66. These have been circulated to the Members of the Council. I do not think I need read all the amendments. I now wish to know whether the hon. Member has the leave of the Council. (After a pause.) Since no objection is taken, I take it that the hon. Member has the leave of the House.

“ The draft amendments are to be sent to the Select Committee in accordance with the Standing Order No. 77. The President, the Deputy President and the Advocate-General are the ex officio members of the Select Committee. I nominate Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, one of the members of the panel of Chairmen as a member of the committee. The Council has to elect six members by means of the single transferable vote. In accordance with the regulations framed in this behalf in Standing Order No. 77, nomination papers may be handed over to the Secretary not later than 11 a.m. to-morrow.”

The House adjourned to re-assemble at 11 a.m. the next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1271 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd January 1928, page 10 supra.]

Charge.	Date on which attack was made.	Name, age, caste and place of persons that made the attack.	Punishment awarded.
427, Indian Penal Code.	11th August 1927.	(1) Subbarayalu, 35 years, Hindu, Nayadu, Tinnevely town. (2) Salayya Ravuttar, 22 years, Muhammadan, Ravuttar, Tinnevely petta.	Sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each and to pay a fine of Rs. 300; in default, three months' rigorous imprisonment each.
427 and 109, Indian Penal Code: 1 to 3, 427, Indian Penal Code; 4, 427 and 109, Indian Penal Code.	18th August 1927.	(1) Thirumalaeswami, Hindu, Nayadu; (2) Ranganatha Rao; and (3) Venugopal Nayadu; Natives of Madura. (4) N. Somayajulu of Madura.	One year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each; in default, three months' rigorous imprisonment each.
427, Indian Penal Code.	19th August 1927.	(1) Thiravengadam, 25 years, Hindu, Nayakar, Ramanaikan street, Rayapuram. (2) K. Arunachala Rao, 23 years, Madura. (3) S. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, Shiyali, Tanjore district.	Two years' rigorous imprisonment each.
427, Indian Penal Code.	22nd August 1927.	(1) Lakshmayya Nayadu, 21 years, Kuppiar street. (2) Kanthimathinathan Pillai, 13 years, unemployed, Tinnevely.	Released under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code. Sent to Senior Certified School for four years.
Section 75 of the Madras City Police Act.	30th August 1927.	(1) Srinivasa Bharathi, son of Vythialingam Pillai, 26 years, Kumbakonam. (2) A. R. Ratnasabapathi, 21 years, Triplicane.	Fifteen days' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50; in default, one week's simple imprisonment and bound over for a period of one year each.
Do.	29th August 1927.	K. V. Ganapathi Ayyar, 26 years, Brahman, 106, Mannarswami Koil street, Rayapuram.	Fifteen days' simple imprisonment and to be bound over for a period of one year.

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Charge.	Date on which attack was made.	Name, age, caste and place of persons that made the attack.	Punishment awarded.
Section 75 of the Madras City Police Act.	3rd September 1927.	(1) Thanga Raju, 23 years, coolie, Kovur Vaidyanatha Mudali street, Chintadripet. (2) Arumugam, 22 years, Kovur Vaidyanatha Mudali street, Chintadripet.	Fifteen days' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50; in default, simple imprisonment for one week and to be bound over for a period of six months.
Do.	1st September 1927.	(1) Angachi Ammal, wife of Ganapati Ayyar, female, 25 years, Salem. (2) Yogayya Nayudu, Kovur Vaidyanatha Mudali Street, Chintadripet.	Imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 7; in default, one week's simple imprisonment and to be bound over for a period of six months. Simple imprisonment for 15 days and to pay a fine of Rs. 50; in default, simple imprisonment for one week and to be bound over for a period of six months.
Do.	2nd September 1927.	(1) B. Ramakrishna Chetti, 30 years, Thandavara Pillai street, Georgetown. (2) Subbayya Bharati, son of Irulappa Pillai, Mannarswami Koil street, Rayapuram.	Three weeks' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50; in default, one week's simple imprisonment and to be bound over for a period of one year each.
Do.	3rd September 1927.	Govindachari, son of Subbaraya Achari, 18 years, Mannarswami Koil street, Rayapuram.	Fined rupee one only; fine paid.
Do.	5th September 1927.	(1) Eswara Ayyar, 30 years, Brahman, Nammalwar street. (2) Jayaram Nayudu, 20 years, Salem. (3) Manikka Mudali, 20 years, son of Jaganatha Mudali.	Three weeks' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50; in default, one week's simple imprisonment and to be bound over for a period of one year. Fined rupee one only. Three weeks' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50; in default, simple imprisonment for one week and to be bound over for a period of one year.
Do.	7th September 1927.	Muruga Padayachi, 48 years, Cuddalore Old Town.	Rigorous imprisonment for three weeks and to pay a fine of Rs. 50; in default, one week's simple imprisonment and to be bound over for a period of one year under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code.

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Charge.	Date on which attack was made.	Name, age, caste and place of persons that made the attack.	Punishment awarded.
Section 75 of the Madras City Police Act.	6th September 1927.	(1) Angalammal, wife of Muruga Padayachi, 30 years, Cuddalore Old Town.	Imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 25; in default, one week's simple imprisonment and to be bound over for a period of one year.
		(2) Ammakannu, daughter of (1) above, 12 years.	Sent to the Certified School attached to the Madras Society for the Protection of Children for four years.
Do.	13th September 1927.	Alagappan, 20 years, Tirumangalem.	Rigorous imprisonment for three weeks and to pay a fine of Rs. 50; in default, rigorous imprisonment for one week and to be bound over for a period of one year.
Do.	20th September 1927.	(1) Ramaswami Pillai, 23 years, Ramnad district.	One month's rigorous imprisonment, and to be bound over for a period of one year.
Do.	Do.	(2) T. K. Sessa Ayyangar, 24 years, Ramnad district.	Do. do.
Do.	21st September 1927.	S. M. Ajji, Muhammadan, 22 years, Chintadripet.	Fined annas four; fine paid.
Do.	19th September 1927.	Sundaravadivelu, 25 years, son of Srinivasa Mudali, Hindu, St. Thomas' Mount.	Do. do.
Do.	25th September 1927.	(1) A. Srinivasavarma, 23 years, Panruti.	One month's rigorous imprisonment, and to be bound over for a period of one year each.
		(2) Govindarajulu Nayudu, 30 years, Krishnankulam street, George-town.	
Do.	27th September 1927.	Gurram Venkata Subrahmanya, 31 years, landlord, Venkatachella Mudali street.	Fined annas four only; fine paid.
Do.	28th September 1927.	(1) Gnanasundaram, son of Venkatachella Chetti, 23 years, Panruti.	One month's rigorous imprisonment, and to be bound over for a period of one year.
		(2) P. G. Srinivasan, son of Govindaswami Nayak, 30 years, Panchapam.	
		(3) Veluswami Raja, 23 years, Panruti.	
		(4) Kannayya Padayachi, 25 years, Panruti.	
		(5) Govindarajulu, 21 years, Panruti.	

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Charge.	Date on which attack was made.	Name, age, caste and place of persons that made the attack.	Punishment awarded.
Section 71, clause (1) of the Madras City Police Act.	3rd October 1927.	(1) Kuppuswami Chetti, 27 years, Rayapuram. (2) Murugesu Chetti, Chidambaram. (3) Lakshmiipathi Ammal, 30 years. (4) S. Thirumalaachari, 50 years, Triplicane. (5) Pathi alias Seethapathi, 23 years, Madras. (6) Narasimbaachari, 40 years, Madras.	Accused (1), (2) and (3), sentenced to imprisonment, till the rising of the court. Cases against (4), (5) and (6) are withdrawn.
Sections 353 and 427, Indian Penal Code.	26th October 1927.	(1) Kumaraswami Nayudu, 37 years. (2) Kuppuswami Chetti, 27 years. (3) Sambanda Mudali, 25 years.	Accused (1) convicted under sections 427 and 353, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and bound over to keep the peace for nine months. Accused (2) one month and two weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and bound over for six months. Accused (3), released under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1274 asked by Mr. D. Narayana Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd January 1928, page 12 supra.]

(i)

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Law (Legislative) Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, dated the 28th May 1927, No. 850-1.

[Members of the Indian Legislature—Correspondence—Service unpaid system—Supply of service labels.]

I am directed to inform you that, till recently, the Members of the Madras Legislative Council had the privilege of sending their letters to the Secretary, Legislative Council, and to other departments of Government on matters relating to the affairs of Government under the service unpaid system. As it was pointed out that this postal concession was intended to provide only for cases in which communications to officers from private persons are enjoined by rule or law, the concession was withdrawn by this Government. It is now under consideration to give some equivalent privilege to

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the members of the local legislature in the matter of correspondence, and I am directed to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, this Government may be furnished with information as to the concessions that have been granted to the Members of the Indian Legislature in regard to their correspondence with your legislature. I am also to enquire whether the members are supplied with service labels for carrying on their correspondence and, if so, what check is imposed to see that the labels are used properly. I am also to request that a copy of any rules in this regard may kindly be furnished to this Government.

(ii)

Letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Law (Legislative) Department, dated Simla, the 10th June 1927.

[Supply of service labels to Members of the Indian Legislature.]

With reference to your letter No. 850-1, dated the 28th May 1927, on the subject noted above, I am directed to say that no concession of any kind is granted to Members of the Indian Legislature in regard to the postage of their correspondence with the Government or the office of the Legislature.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1302 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd January 1928, page 25 supra.]

(1)

Statement showing the Government contribution payable to local boards and municipal councils under the proviso to section 37 of the Elementary Education Act.

Number and name of local bodies.	Amount of grant payable under the proviso to section 37 of the Elementary Education Act, 1920.	Number and name of local bodies.	Amount of grant payable under the proviso to section 37 of the Elementary Education Act, 1920.
<i>Taluk Boards.</i>		<i>Taluk Boards—cont.</i>	
	RS.		RS.
1. Anantapur	23,478	17. Adoni	25,453
2. Gooty	28,683	18. Harpanahalli	13,650
3. Dharmavaram	21,480	19. Hospet	16,698
4. Penukonda	35,246	20. Chingleput	37,777
5. Vellore	23,025	21. Tiruvallur	21,254
6. Ranipet	22,328	22. Saidapet	19,973
7. Cheyyar	16,285	23. Chittoor	23,450
8. Tiruvannamalai	16,994	24. Chandragiri	15,705
9. Polur	13,410	25. Karvetnagar	14,803
10. Tiruppattur	17,423	26. Madanapalle	21,216
11. Tindivanam	27,764	27. Coimbatore	22,857
12. Tirukkoyilur	30,486	28. Erode	19,580
13. Chidambaram	14,099	29. Gobichettipalayam	23,765
14. Cuddalore	23,993	30. Kollegal	10,205
15. Vridhaachalam	14,941	31. Palladam	7,985
16. Bellary	20,556	32. Pollachi	18,320

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Statement showing the Government contribution payable to local boards and municipal councils under the proviso to section 37 of the Elementary Education Act—*cont.*

Number and name of local bodies.	Amount of grant payable under the proviso to section 37 of the Elementary Education Act, 1920.	Number and name of local bodies.	Amount of grant payable under the proviso to section 37 of the Elementary Education Act, 1920.
<i>Taluk Boards—cont.</i>		<i>Taluk Boards—cont.</i>	
	Rs.		Rs.
33. Cuddapah	6,820	84. Chirakkal	43,215
34. Jammalamadugu	5,616	85. Calicut	39,224
35. Proddatur	7,228	86. Ernad	32,561
36. Rajampet	7,542	87. Walluvanad	29,360
37. Badvel	1,050	88. Palghat	19,811
38. Rayachoti	18,354	89. Ponnani	49,105
39. Berhampur	23,147	90. Nellore	13,574
40. Chatrapur	20,007	91. Kanigiri	25,975
41. Chicacole	25,021	92. Venkatagiri	12,216
42. Ghumsur	20,220	93. Kandukur	14,769
43. Rajahmundry	70,165	94. Kavali	33,966
44. Peddapuram	22,696	95. Atmakur	26,014
45. Ramachandrapuram	37,574	96. Gudur	11,123
46. Cocanada	20,435	97. Ramnad	22,036
47. Pithapuram	21,336	98. Devakottai	12,241
48. Ongole	10,668	99. Sivaganga	10,367
49. Bapatla	15,279	100. Sivakasi	24,416
50. Tenali	25,575	101. Salem	22,000
51. Repalle	15,355	102. Sankari	20,024
52. Guntur	17,483	103. Dharmapuri	22,364
53. Narasaraopet	18,819	104. Hosur	16,769
54. Gurzala	8,702	105. Namakkal	16,424
55. Sattenapalle	13,826	106. Tanjore	15,525
56. Mangalore	23,440	107. Kumbakonam	13,199
57. Udupi	21,022	108. Papanasam	16,078
58. Coondapoor	7,692	109. Mayavaram	26,983
59. Karkal	9,236	110. Nannilam	10,282
60. Uppinangadi	22,554	111. Negapatam	9,728
61. Kasaragod	24,875	112. Mannargudi	8,404
62. Bandar	23,972	113. Thiruturaiipundi	12,340
63. Kaikalur	12,169	114. Pattukkottai	18,480
64. Gudivada	18,087	115. Tinnevely	15,939
65. Bezwada	17,872	116. Koilpatti	19,770
66. Nuzvid	15,732	117. Shermadevi	23,170
67. Nandigama	8,953	118. Tuticorin	16,226
68. Ellore	18,551	119. Perambalur	9,532
69. Tadepalligudem	6,519	120. Udayarpalayam	10,461
70. Tanuku	40,098	121. Lalgudi	11,838
71. Narsapur	21,609	122. Musiri	13,709
72. Bhimavaram	19,582	123. Trichinopoly	7,646
73. Kurnool	16,571	124. Karur	7,618
74. Dhone	19,298	125. Kulittalai	15,079
75. Nandyal	23,220	126. Vizianagram	45,384
76. Koilkuntla	19,896	127. Vizagapatam	28,796
77. Markapur	29,292	128. Parvatipuram	21,394
78. Madura	7,755	129. Narasapatam	35,620
79. Melur	7,559	130. District Board, Malabar	11,509
80. Usilampatti	26,190	131. District Board, Nilgiris	9,619
81. Dindigul	10,750		
82. Palni	9,780		
83. Nilakottai	12,790		
		Total	25,48,487

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Statement showing the Government contribution payable to local boards and municipal councils under the proviso to section 37 of the Elementary Education Act--cont.

Number and name of local bodies.	Amount of grant payable under the proviso to section 37 of the Elementary Education Act, 1920.	Number and name of local bodies.	Amount of grant payable under the proviso to section 37 of the Elementary Education Act, 1920.
<i>Municipalities.</i>		<i>Municipalities—cont.</i>	
	RS.		RS.
1. Anantapur	1,474	44. Palacole	..
2. Hindupur	1,825	45. Kurnool	7,447
3. Tadpatri	990	46. Nandyal	2,723
4. Gudiyattam	4,323	47. Bodinayakanur	169
5. Tiruppattur	4,160	48. Dindigul	4,025
6. Tiruvannamalai	5,719	49. Kodaikanal	..
7. Vaniyambadi	3,430	50. Madura	5,984
8. Vellore	10,155	51. Paloi	1,218
9. Walajapet	21,188	52. Periyakulam	29
10. Chidambaram	3,073	53. Calicut	9,859
11. Cuddalore	6,857	54. Cannanore	7,206
12. Villupuram	1,670	55. Cochin	2,877
13. Adoni	5,578	56. Palghat	4,553
14. Bellary	2,450	57. Tellicherry	9,292
15. Hospet	2,389	58. Nellore	6,713
16. Chingleput	3,107	59. Coonoor	754
17. Conjeeveram	6,105	60. Ootacamund	1,372
18. Saidapet	314	61. Srivillipattur	2,404
19. Chittoor	4,758	62. Virudhunagar	514
20. Tirupati	4,965	63. Sivakasi	..
21. Coimbatore	5,049	64. Salem	7,902
22. Dharapuram	2,022	65. Kumbakonam	3,228
23. Erode	2,211	66. Mannargudi	2,398
24. Tiruppur	2,356	67. Mayavaram	7,617
25. Udamalpet	1,118	68. Negapatam	7,564
26. Pollachi	458	69. Tanjore	480
27. Cuddapah	4,634	70. Tiruvalur	2,328
28. Proddatur	5,149	71. Palamcottah	638
29. Berhampur	9,420	72. Tinnevely	4,080
30. Chicacole	2,066	73. Tuticorin	3,165
31. Parlakimedi	4,281	74. Sritangam	1,282
32. Cocanada	5,659	75. Karur	5,129
33. Peddapuram	1,231	76. Trichinopoly	7,221
34. Rajahmundry	6,507	77. Anakapalle	2,008
35. Chirala	801	78. Bimlipatam	2,141
36. Guntur	568	79. Vizagapatam	2,568
37. Narasaraopet	2,911	80. Vizianagram	4,669
38. Ongole	2,290		
39. Tenali	3,440	Total Municipalities	2,90,550
40. Mangalore	7,158	„ Taluk Boards	25,48,487
41. Bezwada	4,919		
42. Ellore	7,838		28,39,037
43. Masulipatam	1,477		

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(2)

Statement showing the amount of subsidies paid to local bodies under section 37 of the Elementary Education Act in respect of the education tax collected in 1925-26.

Number and name of local body.	Amount.	Number and name of local body.	Amount.
<i>Taluk Boards.</i>		<i>Taluk Boards--cont.</i>	
	RS.		RS.
1. Anantapur	2,960	54. Melur	8,388
2. Dharmavaram	3,849	55. Palni	6,240
3. Gooty	5,559	56. Dindigul	9,120
4. Penukonda	7,080	57. Usilampatti	20,387
5. Vellore	5,760	58. Malabar District Board	3,852
6. Polur	8,101	59. Calicut and Kurumbranad	17,637
7. Cuddalore	10,432	60. Ernad	10,618
8. Chidambaram	18,604	61. Walluvanad	12,542
9. Tindivanam	17,283	62. Palghat	13,742
10. Tirukkoyilur	13,797	63. Ponnani	15,624
11. Vridhachalam	7,916	64. Chirakkal and Kottayam	15,974
12. Adoni	5,950	65. Nilgiris District Board	2,530
13. Chingleput	21,251	66. Sivaganga	28,019
14. Saidapet	12,491	67. Ramnad	8,999
15. Tiruvallur	16,102	68. Devakotta	240
16. Chittoor	9,872	69. Salem	7,449
17. Chandragiri	770	70. Tanjore	17,728
18. Madanapalle	10,385	71. Pattukkottai	19,576
19. Karvetnagar	654	72. Trichinopoly	7,251
20. Coimbatore	8,592	73. Karur	6,769
21. Pollachi	10,933	74. Lalgudi	8,666
22. Palladam	7,297	75. Udayerpalaiyam	9,457
23. Gobichettipalayam	9,609	76. Perambalur	6,023
24. Rayachoti	4,950	77. Vizagapatam	13,925
25. Rajampet	819	78. Narsapatam	7,299
26. Badvel	1,541	79. Bhimavaram	7,809
27. Chatrapur	9,690		
28. Berhampur	17,755	<i>Municipalities.</i>	
29. Chicacole	23,161	1. Hindapur	3,068
30. Ghumsur	7,834	2. Tadpatri	1,346
31. Rajahmundry	50,596	3. Vellore	5,947
32. Ramachandrapuram	39,324	4. Saidapet	3,467
33. Peddapuram	12,000	5. Chingleput	2,462
34. Pithapuram	5,078	6. Conjeeveram	10,812
35. Cocanada	4,313	7. Chittoor	3,651
36. Guntur	3,278	8. Erode	9,764
37. Sattenapalle	2,652	9. Tiruppur	3,546
38. Tenali	20,916	10. Rajahmundry	9,733
39. Narasaraopet	6,966	11. Peddapuram	431
40. Ongole	6,677	12. Tenali	327
41. Bapatla	12,993	13. Masulipatam	7,646
42. Mangalore	8,272	14. Madura	21,612
43. Kasaragod	7,190	15. Dindigul	6,112
44. Uppinangadi	6,360	16. Kodaikanal	2,668
45. Udipi	7,192	17. Calicut	6,301
46. Coondapoor	5,288	18. Cochin	10,631
47. Karkal	4,680	19. Tellicherry	5,823
48. Kurnool	4,801	20. Tanjore	1,915
49. Dhone	6,800	21. Kumbakonam	20,179
50. Nandyal	10,700	22. Negapatam	10,114
51. Markapur	5,900	23. Tinnevely	7,899
52. Koilkuntla	9,700	24. Corporation of Madras	27,480
53. Madura	7,047		

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1306 asked by Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd January 1928, page 28 supra.]

G.O. No. 1182, L. & M., dated 29th March 1927.

READ—the following paper :—

From the President of the Kistna District Board, dated 23rd February 1927, No. 8.

Order—No. 1182, L. & M., dated 29th March 1927.

The Government approve the proposal of the Kistna District Board that the existing local fund district of Kistna should be divided into two districts, viz., Kistna and West Godavari, so as to be coterminous with the revenue districts of the same name.

2. The division will take effect from 1st May 1927. The appended notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. It should be republished in the *Kistna and West Godavari District Gazettes* in English and Telugu. The Collectors concerned are requested to see that the notification is published in the gazettes as early as possible.

3. The Senior Translator to Government is requested to arrange to send the Telugu translation of the notification to the Collectors of Kistna and West Godavari at an early date.

4. The new district boards will be formed with the minimum strength of 24 laid down in section 7 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920. As elections to the new boards will not be possible at the commencement in the case of the new district boards, all the members will, under section 240 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, be appointed by the Government in the first instance for a period not exceeding one year.

5. Separate orders will issue on the question of the division of the assets and liabilities of the present Kistna District Board between the two new boards.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Local Self-Government)

C. B. COTTELL,
Secretary to Government.

To the President of the Kistna District Board.

- „ Collector of Kistna.
- „ Collector of West Godavari.
- „ Revenue Department.
- „ Law and Education Department.
- „ Director of Public Instruction.
- „ Sanitary Engineer.
- „ Director of Public Health.
- „ Surgeon-General.
- „ Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
- „ Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
- „ Law (Drafting) Department.
- „ Senior Translator to Government.
- „ Superintendent, Government Press (for publication of the notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*).

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APPENDIX.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 5 and clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Local Government (Ministry of Education and Local Self-Government) are hereby pleased to cancel with effect from 1st May 1927, Notification No. 1046, L. & M., published on page 472 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th September 1904, constituting the existing local fund district of Kistna and to declare that with effect from the said date the local areas comprised in the revenue districts of Kistna and West Godavari shall respectively be districts to be named Kistna and West Godavari for the purposes of the said Act.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1338 asked by Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd January 1928, page 47 supra.]

Nellore district—

- (1) at mile 33/7.
- (2) „ 47/7 to 8.
- (3) „ 69/2 across the Swarnamukhi.
- (4) „ 79/5.
- (5) „ 84/8 to 88/8.
- (6) „ 92/8.
- (7) „ 109/1 across the Pennar.
- (8) „ 158/5.
- (9) „ 161/1 across the Manneru.
- (10) „ 169/1 do. Paleru.

Guntur district—

- (11) at mile 172/5 across the Musi.
- (12) „ 191/2 do. Gundlakama.
- (13) across the Ogeru.
- (14) „ Kuppaganji.
- (15) „ Nakkavagu.

Kistna and West Godavari districts—

- (16) at mile 298/1 across the Ramileru.
- (17) „ 305/2 do. Jammulavagu.
- (18) „ 338/3 do. Yerrakalva.
- (19) across the West Tammileru.

Vizagapatam district—

- (20) across the Nathavalasa.
- (21) „ Kandivalasa.
- (22) „ Budumuru.

Ganjam district—

- (23) across the Vamsadhara.
- (24) „ Gulimigedda.
- (25) „ Rishikulya.
- (26) „ Bahuda.

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide item VI "Communications to the Council" on page 53 supra.]

G.O. No. 2106, Revenue, dated 26th October 1927.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement,
Ref. G. No. 4554/265, dated 1st September 1927.

Order—No. 2106, Revenue, dated 26th October 1927.

The following notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* :—

NOTIFICATION.

The following amendments which are proposed to be made to the rules issued under section 26 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923 and published at pages 2402—2405 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd December 1925, will be taken into consideration by the Government on or after 1st December 1927. Any suggestions or objections relating thereto should be submitted for the consideration of the Government before that date :—

Number of the present
rule proposed to be
amended or number
to be added.

Amendments or additions.

Clause 2 (e)—

Rule 4 (a) to be
added.

In the case of town surveys, the Sub-Assistant Director of Survey shall prepare in duplicate a demand notice under section 8 showing the fields held by each person concerned and the charges recoverable for the survey thereof and forward it to the Collector who shall cause a copy to be posted in the Municipal Office and send the other copy to the Tahsildar of the Taluk for service on the registered holder or other person interested in the fields. Acknowledgments in token of the receipt of the notice which shall be signed and dated, shall be obtained by the Tahsildar of the taluk in the book maintained for the purpose.

Note to be added
under the above
rule 4 (a).

In respect of estate lands in the town no such notice need be given, as the cost will be included in the survey charges to be borne by Government and the Municipality.

Existing rule 4 ...
Rule 4 (b) as re-
numbered.

To be re-numbered as 4 (b).

In the beginning of the rule insert the words "In the case of other cadastral surveys in ryotwari areas."

Rule 5 ...

For the words "in the case of cadastral surveys" substitute "except in the case of street surveys and boundary surveys."

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Number of the present rule proposed to be amended or number to be added.

Amendments or additions.

Clause 2 (g)—

A sub-head to be added under the main heading and above the existing rules. Rules 6, 7 and 8 to be added under a sub-head "Town Surveys" which is also to be newly added.

Cadastral surveys other than Town Surveys.

Town Surveys.

6. The acreage rate for the recovery of the cost of stones and hired labour shall be obtained in the following manner :—

The blocks into which the town has been divided during survey have been classified as close, medium and open according to the number of houses on them.

An acre of close area shall be considered as equivalent to 4 acres of medium and 12 acres of open area.

7. The total charges shall be divided by the conventional area in acres in terms of open area. The acreage rate for open area having been determined that for medium area shall be computed at four times the rate for open area and that for close area at twelve times.

8. The determination of the rates at which the charges have to be levied shall be made when the mapping of the town has been completed. The demand shall be sent to the Revenue Department for collection.

2. The proposed amendments to the rules will also be laid on the table of Legislative Council at the next meeting of the Council.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

J. F. HALL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement.
" Superintendent, Government Press.
" Secretary, Legislative Council, with 175 copies.

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide item VI "Communications to the Council" on page 53 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 2555, Revenue, dated 8th December 1927.

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. No. 2106, Revenue, dated 26th October 1927.

From the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement),
dated 24th November 1927, Ref. No. G. 4554-26-7.

Order—*Mis. No. 2555, Revenue, dated 8th December 1927.*

The following erratum will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* :—

ERRATUM.

Substitute the word 'three' for 'four' occurring in rule 7 under clause 2 (g) of the rules proposed to be made under section 26 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923 and published at page 1780 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st November 1927.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

J. F. HALL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
" Superintendent, Government Press.
" Secretary, Legislative Council.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide item VI "Communications to the Council" on page 53 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 2964 W., dated 9th December 1927.

The Government approve of the acquisition for a residence for the Sub-Collector at Madanapalle, of the house at present occupied by him, together with the compound, about 5.66 acres in extent, at a cost of about Rs. 20,086-4-0 (twenty thousand and eighty-six and annas four). They also approve of the execution of repairs and improvements to the building at a cost of Rs. 2,500 (two thousand and five hundred) approximately.

2. Under section 72 D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor authorizes the expenditure during the current year of Rs. 22,600 on the acquisition and improvements referred to under the head "41 a. Civil Works—Buildings—f. General Administration".

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide item VI " Communications to the Council " on page 53 supra.]

List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending September 1927.

A.—PERMANENT.

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Date of creation.	Remarks.
A.—PERMANENT.			
Medical.			
Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department—			
Lecturer on diseases of the ear, nose and throat and Surgeon to the ear, nose and throat department of the General Hospital.	Rs. 500—50—900, 1,000 plus special pay Rs. 150 per mensem.	1st July 1927	
Lecturer on Venereal diseases, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	
Professor, Medical College, Vizagapatam.	Do.	Do.	{ Sanctioned in connexion with the opening of the V year class in the Medical College.
Professor, Medical College, Vizagapatam.	Do.	Do.	
Miscellaneous Departments.			
Public Department— Commissioner of Labour.	Pay in the superior scale of the Indian Civil Service as a Collector with a special pay of Rs. 250 per mensem.	1st April 1927	The Secretary of State has sanctioned the permanent retention of this post with effect from 1st April 1927.

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B.—TEMPORARY.

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
(i) EXTENSIONS OF PREVIOUS SANCTIONS.			
<i>Forest.</i>			
<i>Development Department—</i> Saw Mill Manager, Olavakkote.	Rs. 550 for the first year and Rs. 600 thereafter.	18 months from 31st May 1927.	First created for three years from 31st May 1924. The Government have since issued orders abolishing the post with effect from January 1928.
<i>General Administration.</i>			
<i>Law Department—</i> Special Officer, Law and Education Depart- ment.	Rs. 1,100 up to 12th July 1927 and Rs. 1,150 from 13th July 1927, plus Rs. 250 (special pay) plus £30 (overseas pay).	For six months from 21st August 1927.	To deal with the amendments to the Madras Elementary Education and the Madras University Acts and with the report of the Committee on the reorganization of second- ary education.
<i>Administration of Justice.</i>			
<i>Law Department—</i> Second Additional Sub- Judge, Madura.	RS. 650	For one year from 21st July 1927.	
Additional Sub-Judge, Cuddalore.	650	From 1st August 1927 up to the commencement of the Christmas holidays 1927.	

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B.—TEMPORARY—*cont.*

Department and designation
of the post.

Pay per mensem.

Period of tenure.

Remarks.

(i) EXTENSIONS OF PREVIOUS SANCTIONS—*cont.**Civil Works.*

RS.

625—1,375

1st August 1927 to 31st March 1928.

Originally sanctioned from November 1924 to 31st March 1926. Extended by the Government of India up to 31st July 1927. Further extended up to 31st March 1928.

(ii) POSTS NEWLY CREATED.

General Administration.

500—50—800

From 15th August 1927 to 31st March 1929.

....

Public Department—

Additional Assistant
Secretary (Public
Works and Labour).

Law Department—

Chairman, Malabar
Tenancy Committee.

3,000

Three months from 1st August 1927.

Diwan Bahadur T. Raghavayya Pantulu Garu was appointed to this temporary post.

....

Secretary, Malabar
Tenancy Committee.
Official Member of the
Legislative Assembly.

1,200

Do.

2,050

From 12th August 1927 to 27th September 1927.

Mr. R. H. Courtenay, I.C.S. (District Judge), was placed on special duty as a nominated Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Madras Presidency in the August sessions.

Overseas pay £80

Administration of Justice.

Public Department—

Additional Sessions
Judge, Ramnad.

1,275

Four months from 4th July
1927.

The temporary post was
created with a view to
enable the District Judge to
dispose of arrears of rent
appeals.

Law Department—

Additional Sub-Judge,
Chingleput.

650

From 4th July 1927 up to the
commencement of the Christ-
mas holidays 1927.

....

Additional Sub-Judge,
Trivalur.

650

Do.

....

Additional Sub-Judge,
Masulipatam.

650

From 9th July 1927 up to
the commencement of the
Christmas holidays 1927.

....

Temporary Sub-Judge,
Bellary.

650

From 16th September 1927
up to the summer recess of
1928.

....

Cinchona.

Development Department—

Officer in charge,
Government Cinchona
Department.

Rs. 850 plus £25 till 7th
October 1927 and Rs. 900
plus £25 thereafter.

One year from 12th May 1927.

....

RS.

Civil Works.

Chief Engineer, Hydro-
Electric Development,
Madras.

3,750

Five years from date of arrival
of the incumbent, viz., 5th
September 1927.

Sanctioned by the Secretary of
State.

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APPENDIX

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B.—TEMPORARY—cont.

Department and designation
of the post.

Pay per mensem.

Period of tenure.

Remarks.

(ii) POSTS NEWLY CREATED—cont.

Civil Works—cont.

Additional Executive
Engineer for the
Vizagapatam Agency.
Executive Engineer for
Water-works and
Drainage schemes at
the headquarters,
Cauvery-Mettur pro-
ject, and eventually
on the construction
of the dam.

RS.

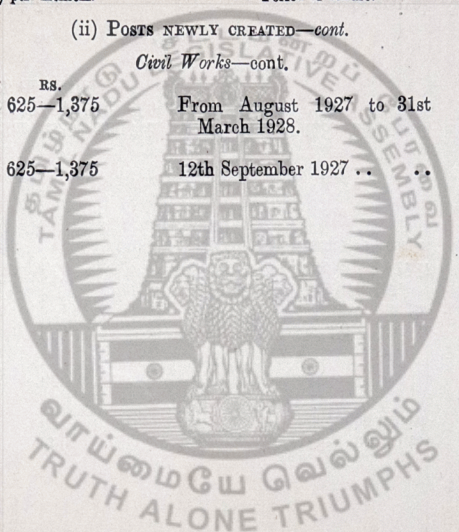
625—1,375

From August 1927 to 31st
March 1928.

....

625—1,375

12th September 1927



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APPENDIX X.

[Vide item VI "Communications to the Council" on page 53 supra.]

With reference to the undertaking given by the hon. the Revenue Member in his answer to clauses (a) and (b) of question No. 707, the following statement is laid on the table :—

Statement showing the population, the beriz, the total cultivated acreage, etc., in certain villages of Cuddapah and Anantapur districts.

Villages.	Popula- tion.	Beriz.	Total culti- vated acreage.	Number of			
				Pattas.	Ham- lets.	Village mun- sifs.	Assistant karnams.
CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.		RS.	ACS.				
<i>Pulivendla Taluk.</i>							
Kasanur	3,180	11,736	7,181	758	3	4	Nil.
Balapanur	3,581	11,353	7,682	941	7	2	Nil.
Vempalli	5,596	5,978	3,608	752	2	2	Nil.
<i>Kamalapuram Taluk.</i>							
Palagiri	4,480	10,237	6,951	1,757	7	4	Nil.
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.							
<i>Tudpatri Taluk.</i>							
Sengalaguduru	3,613	20,120	11,581	827	7	1	1

27th October 1927.

J. F. HALL.

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APPENDIX XI.

[Vide item VI " Communications to the Council " on page 53 supra.]

With reference to the answer to Question No. 322 (starred) answered in the Legislative Council on 27th August 1927, the following information is placed on the table :—

* 126 Q.—Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of prisoners who have been released during the last five years under section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code ;
- (b) the offences for which they had been convicted ; and
- (c) the grounds on which their release was ordered ?

A.—(a) 3,471.

(b) A statement containing the information is appended.

(c)	i. Medical grounds	...	...	...	231
	ii. Expiry of 14 years' rigorous imprisonment	...	...	...	53
	iii. Recommended by the Advisory Board	...	...	...	721
	iv. Sentences of Mapilla convicts, suspended, under suspension scheme	...	...	...	2,205
	v. On other grounds	...	...	...	35
	vi. Sentences remitted	...	...	...	70
	vii. Port Blair convicts released after the expiry of 20 years	...	...	...	156

*Statement of offences of convicts released under section 401
for the last five years.*

Criminal Procedure Code.

1. Sections 123 and 108

Indian Penal Code.

2. Sections 109, 114, 121, 122, 123, 124-A, 135, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 153, 181, 188, 193, 224, 235, 240, 245, 248, 258, 301, 302, 304, 306, 307, 308, 309, 313, 323, 324, 325, 326, 328, 329, 333, 337, 347, 349, 355, 360, 363, 366, 369, 370, 375, 376, 378, 379, 380, 381, 384, 394, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 402, 406, 409, 411, 412, 420, 426, 427, 431, 435, 436, 438, 440, 448, 449, 451, 454, 457, 460, 467, 468, 471, 475, 476, 477, 487, 506, 511, 557 and 829.

3. Regulation 2 of Martial Law Ordinance II of 1921, read with sections 149 and 379, Indian Penal Code.

4. Regulations 2, 4, 5, 6 (c), 7 (b) & (c) and 14 (a) of Martial Law Ordinance II of 1921.

5. Regulation 2 of Martial Law Ordinance II of 1921, read with section 379, Indian Penal Code.

6. Regulation 5 of Martial Law Ordinance II of 1921.

7. Clause 82 of the Registration Act.

8. Section 126 of the Railway Act.

9. Clause 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

10. Section 221-B of Act III of 1911.

11. Section 9, clause 6 of Act I of 1878.

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APPENDIX XII.

[Vide item VI "Communications to the Council" on page 53 supra.]

PUBLIC WORKS AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

[SUBJECT.—*Question No. 42 asked by Mr. C. Gopala Menon at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2'rd August 1927 regarding the maintenance and improvement of the Buckingham canal.*]

With reference to the hon. the Law Member's reply to a supplementary question by Mr. Koti Reddi in connexion with the above question, the following correspondence showing the proposals of Mr. N. P. Ayyar is laid on the table.

F. B. EVANS,
Secretary to Government.

(1)

Letter from Mr. N. P. AYYAR, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I propose to run a motor launch service in the Buckingham canal to about 180 miles north and to about 40 miles south of Madras.

This service will, for the present, consist of eight launches, two dredgers, twenty cargo boats, eight boats for silt-clearing purposes and four inspection launches.

The launches will be 66 by 12 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet with a draft of 18 inches fully loaded and will have passenger accommodation on the top flat.

Each launch will be of 60 horse-power capable of carrying 50 tons of cargo and sixty passengers and of towing four boats with cargo, each boat carrying 30 to 35 tons.

The approximate cost of the eight launches, two dredgers, boats, etc., now proposed will be about Rs. 7,00,000 as per statement A. The fleet will be increased as demands require.

The launches will leave Madras and Kottapatam (or such other station as may hereafter be fixed) on every alternate day (Sundays excepted), that is, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays respectively. According to the regulated speed under rule 38 of the Navigation Rules together with the stoppages at the intermediate stations it will take about three days to reach either end. The present speed is limited to suit ordinary boat service only but if the speed limit is increased as may be necessary in the case of the contemplated scheme, the journey will be performed much earlier.

The canal being narrow and more or less unfit for navigation, so much so that several boats do not ply for want of water (about 200 boats are to my knowledge held up at the 163rd mile), has to be cleared of the silt and even broadened at certain places so as to maintain 3 to 5 feet depth of water at the shallowest parts and thus facilitate easy navigation; dredgers are absolutely necessary for this purpose.

The annual approximate cost of working two dredgers and of widening the canal wherever absolutely necessary will amount to Rs. 3,80,000 as set out in statement B. Each dredger is to be provided with four buckets of

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24 cubic feet each acting automatically, two at a time. On an average it will take about three minutes for each lift of all the four buckets. Each dredger will at that rate throw about 2,000 cubic feet of silt; making an allowance of 20 per cent for water about 1,600 cubic feet of solid matter will thus be thrown out in an hour, or 38,400 cubic feet of solid matter will be thrown out in a day. The winches will throw the mud beyond the banks of the canal where the canal is not broader than 30 feet, and where the canal is broader than 30 feet, the Superintending Engineer says, the silt can be dumped on either side. Each dredger will therefore throw out 1,152,000 cubic feet of solid matter in thirty days. The working expenses of each dredger for thirty days will, if the dredging operation forms part and parcel of the launch service, be about Rs. 7,500 only as compared to Rs. 14,400 which it now costs Government to throw out the same quantity at the average scheduled rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per 1,000 cubic feet, the scheduled rate being Rs. 14 to Rs. 11 per 1,000 cubic feet. Further, the present method must necessarily take longer time and be less satisfactory.

Government has been spending lakhs of rupees on this canal but without any satisfactory result; this year an expenditure of Rs. 2,18,600 under 'extensions and improvements' has been provided for this canal as against an expected revenue of Rs. 77,574 only, which is about a third of the expenditure. I annex hereto a statement marked C, showing how the said revenue of Rs. 77,574 or thereabouts is expected to be realized.

Government has, for some time, been contemplating to double the present licence fees; but could not, on account of the present unsatisfactory state of the navigability of the canal, carry it out. In the event of the canal being made easily navigable with at least 3 to 5 feet of water right through and all the year round, the traffic will enormously increase, more than double the present number of boats will ply, the licence fees can be doubled as contemplated and other sources of income will proportionately increase. Statement D will give an approximate idea of the increased revenue as suggested above.

I have had a talk with the Superintending Engineer, Madras Circle, about my proposal. He said he would find full work for the dredgers if I can get them and that he would also give me all possible help.

It will take two or three years to complete the first dredging of the canal and the Government may have to contribute a little more in the next year's budget. But once the canal is wholly dredged and a minimum depth of 4 or 5 feet is obtained, then the canal can be maintained at that state at an annual cost of Rs. 50,000 only.

From the abstract which is hereto annexed it will be seen that the total cost of the scheme for the present will be about Rs. 17,20,000. This is inclusive of one year's working capital. The expected income is estimated to be about Rs. 80,640 per month or Rs. 9,67,680 against a working expenditure of Rs. 7,20,000 for the launches and dredgers. It may be observed, however, that the above estimated income can be expected only after the first year.

If Government will be pleased to help me and allow me some concessions, I shall also contribute a portion of my profits towards the dredging and widening of the canal so as to have 3 to 5 feet of water at all seasons, as it will also be to my interest to keep the canal sufficiently deep so as to run my launches easily and as quickly as possible and get the service connected

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with the Kistna and Godavari canals also so that I may get full freight for my launches without which the service cannot work with profit. It is needless to add that such connexion with the Kistna and Godavari canals will be of considerable advantage and profit to Government also.

The concessions required are—

- (1) To place the current year's Budget amount at my disposal.
- (2) To consult me in regard to the provision in the next year's Budget.
- (3) To give me financial aid for my proposed launch service in the form of grant and loan. I leave it entirely to the pleasure of Government to decide what amount should be given by way of grant and how much by way of loan; but would suggest a grant of Rs. 5,00,000 and a loan of Rs. 10,00,000.
- (4) To give me the monopoly of the canal so far as launch service is concerned, i.e., no other launches should be allowed to run.
- (5) To give me free grant of sites to build offices, jetties, wharfs, godowns, barracks, etc., at the required places.

ENCLOSURE

Abstract showing estimated income and expenditure.

	RS.	A.	P.
Income—			
Each trip from Kottapatam to Madras at 100 tons of cargo at Rs. 15 per ton ...	1,500	0	0
Each trip from Kottapatam to Madras at 60 passengers at Rs. 3 each ...	180	0	0
Total per trip for each launch ...	1,680	0	0
or			
Thirty-two trips per mensem for 8 launches at four trips each ...	53,760	0	0
Thirty-two trips from Madras to Kottapatam at half the amount as exports are less than imports to Madras ...	26,880	0	0
Total for one month ...	80,640	0	0
or for one year ...	9,67,680	0	0
Expenditure—			
Cost of launches, dredgers, etc., as per statement A (I) ...	7,00,000	0	0
Cost of buildings as per statement A (II) ...	1,00,000	0	0
Cost of widening canal ...	2,00,000	0	0
Cost of working 2 dredgers for one year, statement B (I) ...	1,80,000	0	0
Cost of working 8 launches, etc., for one year, statement E ...	5,40,000	0	0
* Total for one year ...	17,20,000	0	0

* I.e., only Rs. 7,20,000 for working expenses.

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STATEMENT A.

	RS.
I. Eight launches 66' x 12' x 3' of 60 h.p., 18" draft with about 60 passengers' accommodation and 4 latrines; protected from sun and rain, fitted with electric lights, and capable of carrying 50 tons of cargo and of towing 4 boats of 20 tons each fully loaded, at Rs. 45,000 each	3,60,000
Twenty steel cargo boats of 20 tons each at Rs. 7,500 each	1,50,000
Four inspecting launches at Rs. 5,000 each	20,000
Two dredgers 50 h.p. with automatic double buckets of 24 cubic feet each and electric lights, etc., at Rs. 50,000 each	1,00,000
Eight steel boats at Rs. 7,500 each	60,000
Tools, pans, chains, etc.	5,000
Miscellaneous	5,000
Total	7,00,000
II. Cost of buildings	1,00,000

STATEMENT B.

I. Eight engine drivers at Rs. 60 per mensem	480
Four steersmen at Rs. 60 per mensem	240
Four cleaners at Rs. 25 each	100
One mechanic	100
Crude oil at four gallons per hour	6,000
Lubricating oil	1,000
Three hundred and twenty coolies at Rs. 10 per day	6,000
Eight maistris at Rs. 40 per mensem	320
Miscellaneous	760
Total per mensem	15,000
or for one year Rs. 1,80,000	
II. Widening canal for about 50 miles at several places between Ennore and Chinthamoney and Swarnamukhi and Kandalur reaches at Rs. 4,000 per mile.	2,00,000

STATEMENT C.

Present source of expected revenue.

Licence fee of about 400 passenger boats of about 20 tons each at Rs. 4 per ton (8,000 tons)	32,000
Licence fee for 600 cargo boats of about 17 tons each at Rs. 3 per ton (10,200 tons)	30,600
Wharfiges at Madras, Adyar, Papanchavadi, etc.	15,000
Total	77,600

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STATEMENT D.

Source of increased revenue when canal is cleaned.

	RS.
Licence fee for 1,000 boats as in Statement C above, at double the present rates	1,25,000
Licence fee on double the number of cargo boats as stated in Statement C above, with better facilities	1,25,000
Licence fee of launches, boats, etc., of the service ..	10,000
Proportionate increase in the wharfage, etc.	65,000
Total ...	<u>3,25,000</u>

STATEMENT E.

Launch service expenses.

Thirty-two drivers at Rs. 60 each per mensem	1,920
Twenty-four steersmen at Rs. 60 each per mensem	1,440
Thirty-two cleaners at Rs. 25 each per mensem	800
Crude oil	30,000
Lubricating oil	2,000
Eighty coolies at As. 10 per day	1,500
Twenty maistris at Rs. 25 each per mensem	500
Four inspectors at Rs. 100 each per mensem	400
Eight clerks at Rs. 50 each per mensem	400
One manager	200
Sixteen clerks, accountants, etc., at Rs. 100 each per mensem	1,600
Miscellaneous expenses	4,240
Total ...	<u>45,000</u>
For one year Rs.	<u>5,40,000</u>

(2)

Endorsement of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to Mr. N. P. AYYAR,
dated the 14th December 1925, No. 4498/25-B-1.

[Reference.—Letter number and date nil from Mr. N. P. Ayyar,
Kesava Bagh, Whites' Road, Royapetia.]

[SUBJECT.—Motor Launch Service—Buckingham Canal.]

Launches of the size and draft described would not have the carrying capacity supposed.

The Suez Canal is very wide and heavily revetted, yet the speed has to be restricted to five miles per hour, and the boats are steered by specially engaged pilots—employees of the canal owners. In the narrow, unrevetted Buckingham Canal where the banks are of sandy, salt, friable soil, speed would have to be limited to four miles per hour or less.

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Supposing the launches in the north section do sixty miles a day including stops they will be at work for about 18 hours daily yet Statement B only provides for one driver, half steersman and half a cleaner.

Page 1 of letter speaks of towing four cargo boats each boat to carry 30—35 tons but Statement A speaks of four boats each of twenty tons fully loaded. The size mentioned in the statement is not likely to be exceeded with a launch of only 60 h.p.

Page 2 of letter. The kind of dredgers proposed is not stated. The remark about “winches will throw mud” has no meaning.

Statement D is a very sanguine forecast of extra revenue from traffic development. The source of traffic is not given nor any other data. The present exports, sources, route and transport charges need comparison with proposed route and transport cost.

Long distance traffic could only be obtained by diversion of existing railway traffic. As the railway is a Government concern and has not nearly approached its full carrying capacity it is useless to expect Government to spend a lot of money to change its assured income into one that is problematical.

(3)

Letter from Mr. N. P. AYYAR, to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated the 15th December 1925, No. Nil.

With reference to your Endorsement No. 4498/25-B-1, dated the 14th instant, I have to say as follows :—

Paragraph 1.—My Engineer is Mr. W. H. Lockley. He thinks that launches of the size and draft described can be constructed having the carrying capacity mentioned.

Paragraph 2.—I have no personal knowledge of the Suez Canal but have personal knowledge, for about 25 years of the Twante Canal and other narrow and shallow canals in Burma through which almost all the launches of every firm in Burma run. The Irawadi Flottilla Company, not to say of any others, itself possesses a fleet of over 100 launches some of which are very big. They all run through these canals.

I have inspected the Buckingham Canal thoroughly from the Basin Bridge up to Kottapatam—a distance of about 180 miles—alighting at several intermediate stations and have scrupulously and critically inspected the banks and have also noted that the canal is narrow at several places and the speed would have to be limited at present to four miles per hour, and it was therefore that I said in my scheme that the launches will take about three days each way—vide paragraphs 6 and 7 of my scheme. It is my intention to handle this part of the canal first.

At present ordinary boats take 8 to 10 days with favourable winds and about three weeks with unfavourable winds to go each way.

Paragraph 3.—Statement B is a statement of the approximate cost of working; two dredgers and the eight engine drivers, etc., provided therein are for working the dredgers only. For the eight launches, thirty-two engine drivers and other requisite staff have been provided—vide Statement E of the scheme submitted.

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Paragraph 4.—What is mentioned in page 1 of my scheme is the towing capacity of each launch ; but the boats referred to in statement A are proposed to be constructed of a smaller carrying capacity so as to enable the launches to pull them without difficulty. If necessary, the size of the boats will be increased to the capacity mentioned in paragraph 1 of my scheme. My Engineer thinks that a 60 h.p. launch is capable of doing the work.

With regard to the kind of dredgers, I have given a sketch of these and the launches to the hon. Member for Irrigation. Before submitting the scheme to the hon. Member, I saw the Chief Engineer and the Superintending Engineer and expected and still expect their help and support.

With regard to the remark about “winches throwing the mud . . .”, I rely on my Engineer whose reputation for professional capacity is not, I hope, doubted or disputed. I shall, if so desired, bring him over to explain this or any other matter upon which you require explanation.

Paragraph 5.—There will be a very great increase in the kind of goods that now come and go as well as several others, when easy navigation is made feasible.

Paragraph 6.—I do not, in my humble opinion, think that a diversion of traffic to reduce the railway traffic will, or can result. The distance from Rangoon to Bhamo is over 400 miles. There are regular lines of launches belonging to the Irawadi Flottilla Company between these places and the intermediate stations. There is also the railway service ; yet, there is neither any decrease nor diversion of traffic in either line. Originally the means of communication between Rangoon and Moulmein were the Irawadi Flottilla Company's launches alone. About ten years ago Moulmein was connected by railway and both railway and launch services are working quite satisfactorily. There are other similar instances which I refrain from mentioning for the sake of brevity and to avoid trespassing upon your valuable time. The opening of the Buckingham canal for easier and quicker transport of goods is, as I understand, a keen public necessity and will considerably relieve Madras the prices of food-stuffs and firewood which latter seems to have gone up in price from Rs. 12 to Rs. 26 per ton. I enclose a cutting from the *Hindu* of the 9th December for your kind perusal.

In conclusion, I beg to request that full consideration may be given to the facts (i) that if the scheme is approved and sanctioned, I become, as stated in paragraph 14, an interested party in the quick, lasting and permanent welfare of the canal and will therefore spare no cost or pains to achieve that end as speedily as possible and (ii) that as stated in paragraph 12, I offer to maintain the canal at an annual Government contribution of Rs. 50,000 only after the completion of the first dredging operations. I shall be obliged if you will allow me a short interview so as to explain matters more fully.

(4)

Memorandum from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to N. P. AYYAR, Esq., dated the 5th February 1926, No. 4498/25-B-2.

[Letter from N. P. Ayyar, Esq., dated 15th December 1925.]

A comparison of the railway fares with the freight charges proposed shows that the railway fare is cheaper and therefore no long distance traffic will go by the canal. The undersigned is not at present convinced of the

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utility of the scheme. It is for the applicant to produce figures of probable traffic (kind of goods, and places between which they are likely to be carried) which will justify his proposal.

(5)

Letter from N. P. AYYAR, Esq., No. 78, Poonamallee High Road, Kilpauk, Madras, to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation (through the Superintending Engineer, Madras Circle), dated the 7th April 1926.

Adverting to your Memorandum No. 4498/25-B-2, dated the 5th February 1926, I annex hereto a statement (marked statement I) of the probable kinds and quantities of goods likely to pass through the Buckingham canal if it is kept in a navigable condition all the year round as stated in my scheme. For ready reference and comparison, I also annex hereto a statement (statement II-A) giving actual figures of kinds, quantities and value of goods that passed annually through the canal between the years 1891-92 to 1896-97 and another (statement II-B) giving only the total quantities and value of goods for the years 1899, 1902 and 1902-03 to 1910-11 and a third (statement II-C) giving the amounts of revenue and expenditure for a few years.

2. A perusal of these statements will show—

(i) that the canal traffic and revenue increased with the navigability of the canal and decreased with difficult navigability ;

(ii) that the canal was at its best (suitably to the means of silt clearance then possible) in 1895-96 when 331,298 tons of goods valued at Rs. 2,57,59,488 passed through the canal and yielded a revenue of Rs. 1,14,788 against an expenditure of Rs. 62,059 ; and

(iii) that the traffic and revenue will again increase with easy navigability.

The striking increase in the present market value of goods over what prevailed in the years between 1891-92 to 1896-97 is an important factor to be remembered in estimating the probable imports and exports. With the above as the basis of the probable estimate and the informations contained in statement I as to the kinds and quantities of goods, and giving due consideration to the advancement of times, I hope you will be satisfied of the possibilities which are likely to result by the scheme proposed by me.

3. Industries, enterprises and other sources and means of development which were not even thought of in those days are now keenly looked forward to and undertaken, so much so that every village, not to say of towns, will vie with one another as soon as they find that they have a regular and safe means of transport to take their goods to a marketable centre and I venture to say that the actual figures of imports and exports will far exceed those in statement I. But for fear of lengthening this letter, I would have very much desired to give a few instances of the several industries started and given up for want of proper transport facilities and of several others which will be revived or started on the prospect of easy transport.

4. I take this opportunity of reiterating that a diversion of railway traffic is not even likely to happen by reason of the canal being made navigable as from Ennur the railway line takes a westerly direction leaving the canal at distances varying from 10, 20, 30 and even 40 miles and more till about Kavali ; from there to about Bapatla the distance between the railway line and the canal varies from 4 to 8 miles ; but from Bapatla the distance becomes greater again ; to keep the canal in this unnavigable condition is to shut out over 200 villages and towns several of which are devoid of any road

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connecting them with the distant railway stations. Several such villages are surrounded by fertile lands and mountains wealthy not only for the timber but also quarries and mines which, if prospected as contemplated, would yield mica, slates, corundum, hematite, copper, manganese, etc.

5. The classification of goods in Statement II-A was not made for the purpose of freight; all the goods irrespective of their liability to greater or less freight have been brought under seven classes which, when classified for freight purposes according to the Railway Goods Tariff, will comprise all classes mentioned therein. The average railway freight—vide Goods Tariff, Part I, Chapter 1 (page 42)—will be about Rs. 22 per ton for 180 miles, whereas the average freight proposed by me is only Rs. 15. For example, my freight for firewood* will be about Rs. 7 as against the railway freight of about Rs. 10 per ton; my freight for paintst, etc., will be about Rs. 31 as against the railway freight of about Rs. 47. As my guide in fixing the freight I have kept in view the principle that water transport is cheaper than land transport and that the charges of even expensive canal transport should not be more than two-thirds of the railway freight.

6. I am sure you will have noted from my scheme that my launch service, in addition to being a general means of conveyance, will also be a great help to the boat owners in being able to do their voyages quicker in spite of adverse winds as my launches will be constructed to be capable of towing boats on hire a facility which I have specially kept in view so that the number of boats and consequently the Government revenue will increase rapidly.

7. It will also be seen from Statement II-A that the north canal is longer and more important and is capable of affording a quicker return than the south canal to both the Government and myself and this was why I proposed to handle that part of the canal first. But I do not propose to neglect or delay handling the south canal. Until the north canal is set right, which I hope to be able to do in the first year, the operation in the south canal will be confined to manual labour under my supervision and I propose to see myself that all the amount of the budget provision is used in a satisfactory way. From the second year a dredger will be at work in the south canal which will be deepened by a foot or two according to necessity.

8. Before closing I beg to impress on you that the majority of the citizens of Madras are poor, death-rate is increasing, diseases are growing in numbers and poverty is staring at the faces of many. What they look forward to is at least one meal; what they require for this are rice, salt and firewood. These the canal in a navigable condition can bring in plentifully and at prices within the reach of the poor. For want, or dearness, of firewood several poor people would be seen using dry leaves swept from the roads and gardens. Electricity, however cheap, will not help them. They do not care for and cannot afford luxuries. It was more with a desire to help to relieve these suffering people, than with any selfish desire for gain, that I spent a considerable sum of money and fully 2½ months in inspecting the canal and ascertaining all the sources and quantities of supply and demand.

If these facts weigh with you I trust you will recommend to Government the early passage of my scheme so that I may arrange to commence my operations early and see that the Buckingham canal, now amongst the 'unproductive' ones, soon becomes, as it truly deserves, a part of the 'productive' ones.

[23rd January 1923]

STATEMENT I.

The Buckingham Canal.

Particulars of kinds and quantities of expected transport when in a navigable condition.

Classification as per Statement II-A.	Number.	Name of goods (kind).	Quantity.	Remarks with actuals for 1923-24.	
			TONS.	TONS.	VALUE. RS.
1. Firewood	1	Firewood	150,000	106,246	14,87,440
2. Food-grains	2	Paddy	10,000		
		Rice	30,000		
		Beaten rice	500		
		Beans	5,000		
		Blackgram	5,000		
		Greengram	2,500		
		Horsegram	3,000		
		Dhal	5,000		
		Chillies	2,000		
		Groundnut	10,000		
		Sesamum seed	5,000		
		Ragi			
		Maize			
		Karamoni			
		Cholam			
		Wheat	12,000	11,202	20,97,987
		Mustard and other miscellaneous food- grains.			
		Total	50,000		
3. Salt	3	Salt	120,000	90,305	79,46,840
4. Building materials ..	4	Building materials * ..	80,000	48,342	7,24,289

* This will include logs, squares, sizes, scantlings, planks, cement, iron and brass fittings, paints, varnish, tiles, bricks, corrugated iron sheets, pots, vessels, etc.

Note—

Two thousand boats carrying on an average 20 tons each and performing about 12 trips annually will carry about	TONS.	480,000
Eight launches performing 32 trips a month and carrying about 150 tons (to and fro) will carry annually		57,600
Total		537,600

Supposing the number of boats is only 1,000 as at present licensed and the transport reaches only the actual as in 1895-96, namely, 331,298 tons only, even then the annual Government net profit will be Rs. 1,10,000 as below :—

Expenditure—

Interest on Rs. 5,00,000 at 6½ per cent per annum	RS.	32,500	RS.
Annual Government contribution		50,000	
Establishment, etc.		7,500	
Total		90,000	

Income—

Licence fee doubled on 1,000 boats		1,25,000	
Do. on launches		10,000	
Wharfage, etc.		65,000	
Total		2,00,000	

Difference representing profit .. 1,10,000

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STATEMENT I—*cont.**The Buckingham Canal—cont.*Particulars of kinds and quantities of expected transport when in a navigable condition—*cont.*

Classification as per Statement II-A.	Number.	Name of goods (kind).	Quantity.			Remarks with actuals for 1923-24.
			TONS.		VALUE.	
Provisions	5	Oilman stores ..	5,000			
		Gingilly oil ..	2,000			
		Groundnut oil ..	3,000			
		Caster oil and seeds ..	2,000			
		Kerosene oil ..	10,000			
		Coconut oil ..	2,000			
		Linseed oil ..	5,000			
		Oil-cakes ..	5,000			
		Matches ..	5,000			
		Liquor ..	2,000			
		Newspaper (bales) ..	5,000			
		Miscellaneous stores ..	4,000			
		Total ..	60,000			
6. Coal	6	Coal	50,000			
7. Cotton piece-goods, etc., yarns.	7	Cotton, piece-goods, etc., yarns.	50,000			
		Miscellaneous such as minerals, shells, fish, etc.	50,000			
		Grand total ..	650,000			

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STATEMENT II-A.

The Buckingham Canal.

Statement showing the kind, quantity and value of goods transported through the canal between
1891-92 and 1896-97.

Number and classification kind. (1)	Route. (2)	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Quantity. (5)	Value. (6)	Quantity. (7)	Value. (8)	Quantity. (9)	Value. (10)
		TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
1. Firewood .. {	South canal ..	19,949	1,19,694	21,240	1,27,440	25,670	1,54,020	23,684	1,60,104
	North canal ..	42,868	2,57,208	59,456	3,56,736	58,478	3,50,868	53,783	3,22,698
	Total ..	62,817	3,76,902	80,696	4,84,176	84,148	5,04,888	80,467	4,82,802
2. Food-grains .. {	South canal ..	1,351	68,555	1,185	72,950	1,062	45,465	1,225	76,945
	North canal ..	46,058	18,00,300	61,188	20,05,935	51,802	17,75,750	52,092	18,91,085
	Total ..	47,409	18,68,855	62,373	20,78,885	52,864	18,21,215	53,317	19,68,030
3. Salt .. {	South canal ..	10,299	8,23,920	14,724	11,77,920	11,219	8,97,520	10,666	8,53,280
	North canal ..	18,318	14,65,440	29,337	23,46,960	34,240	27,39,200	41,129	32,90,320
	Total ..	28,619	22,89,360	44,061	35,24,880	45,459	36,36,720	51,795	41,43,600
4. Building materials. {	South canal ..	567	13,914	497	12,493	420	1,260	452	1,355
	North canal ..	21,927	2,09,695	22,850	1,52,055	20,524	61,572	22,408	67,224
	Total ..	22,494	2,23,609	23,347	1,64,548	20,944	62,832	22,860	68,580
5. Provisions .. {	South canal ..	3,803	3,73,335	1,917	1,82,545	4,299	4,29,900	3,830	3,83,000
	North canal ..	6,058	6,62,625	14,504	15,17,325	6,497	6,49,700	10,815	10,81,500
	Total ..	9,861	10,35,960	16,421	16,99,870	10,796	10,79,600	14,645	14,64,500

STATEMENT II-A.

The Buckingham Canal.

Statement showing the kind, quantity and value of goods transported through the canal
between 1891-92 and 1896-97.

Number and classification kind.	Route.	1895-96.		1896-97.		Comparative value per ton.	
		Quantity. (11)	Value. (12)	Quantity. (13)	Value. (14)	Before 1897. (15)	In 1923. (16)
		TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Firewood ..	South canal ..	24,211	1,45,266	17,651	1,05,906	6	14
	North canal ..	49,392	2,96,352	44,398	2,66,388	..	..
	Total ..	73,603	4,41,618	62,049	3,72,294	..	..
2. Food-grains ..	South canal ..	1,990	1,27,130	2,292	1,47,555	60 to 70	about 187
	North canal ..	53,770	18,83,210	29,221	11,86,575	..	..
	Total ..	55,760	20,10,640	31,513	13,34,130	..	..
3. Salt	South canal ..	11,215	8,97,200	10,535	8,42,800	80	88
	North canal ..	87,132	69,70,560	78,594	62,87,520	..	..
	Total ..	98,347	78,67,760	89,129	71,30,320	..	..
4. Building materials.	South canal ..	738	2,214	3,744	11,232	3	15
	North canal ..	27,411	82,233	29,425	88,275	..	..
	Total ..	28,149	84,447	33,169	99,507	..	..
5. Provisions ..	South canal ..	3,458	3,45,800	3,809	3,80,900	100	about 655
	North canal ..	11,963	11,96,300	11,435	11,43,500	..	..
	Total ..	15,421	15,42,100	15,244	15,24,400	..	..

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Statement showing the kind, quantity and value of goods transported through the canal
between 1891-92 and 1896-97—*cont.*

Number and classification kind.	Route.	1895-96.		1896-97.		Comparative value per ton.	
		Quantity. (11)	Value. (12)	Quantity. (13)	Value. (14)	Before 1897. (15)	In 1923. (16)
		TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
6. Coal	South canal ..	11	132	34	408	12	..
	North canal ..	26,847	3,22,164	33,308	3,99,696	..	..
	Total ..	26,858	3,22,296	33,342	4,00,104	..	..
7. Cotton, piece- goods, iron tools, etc.,	South canal ..	1,979	1,32,607	2,027	1,39,044	400 to 450	1,000 to 1,500
	North canal ..	31,181	1,33,53,020	27,752	1,15,51,791	..	..
	Total ..	33,160	1,34,90,627	29,779	1,16,90,835	..	..
	Grand total ..	331,298	2,57,59,488	294,225	2,25,51,590	..	..

Statement showing the kind, quantity and value of goods transported through the canal
between 1891-92 and 1896-97—*cont.*

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Number and classification kind. (1)	Route. (2)	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Quantity. (5)	Value. (6)	Quantity. (7)	Value. (8)	Quantity. (9)	Value. (10)
6. Coal	South canal ..	TONS. 17	RS. 204	TONS. 8	RS. 96	TONS. 10	RS. 120	TONS. 8	RS. 96
	North canal ..	8,125	97,500	12,266	1,47,072	14,110	1,69,320	26,237	3,14,844
	Total ..	8,142	97,704	12,264	1,47,168	14,120	1,69,440	26,245	3,14,940
7. Cotton, piece- goods, iron [tools, etc.	South canal ..	945	85,859	849	1,25,790	1,233	1,41,835	1,258	1,04,550
	North canal ..	24,797	54,57,338	14,340	45,87,151	21,065	46,37,940	24,285	92,74,572
	Total ..	25,742	55,43,197	15,219	47,12,941	22,298	47,79,775	25,493	93,79,122
	Grand total ..	205,082	1,14,33,587	254,311	1,28,12,468	250,629	1,20,54,470	274,822	1,78,21,574

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STATEMENT II-B.

The Buckingham Canal

Statement showing quantity and value of goods transported each year between 1899 and 1911.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	TONS.	RS.		TONS.	RS.
1899	202,984	1,72,64,639	1905-06	243,763	65,27,430
1902	182,979	72,44,333	1906-07	224,934	52,44,879
1902-03	227,111	97,97,127	1907-08	329,957	51,32,315
1903-04	179,984	49,10,894	1908-09	274,688	45,16,658
1904-05	228,791	66,24,282	1909-10	196,429	36,33,495
			1910-11	281,943	55,73,654

REMARKS—I have not been able to get the figures for the years 1912 to 1923.

STATEMENT II-C.

The Buckingham Canal.

Statement showing the total amount of revenue and expenditure between the years 1880 and 1925.

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
1880-81	...	1,22,929	1899-00	1,05,140	57,000
1881-82	...	81,503	(1899)		
1882-83	...	1,14,030	1900-01		55,000
1883-84	...	1,23,564	1901-02	72,157	52,000
1884-85	47,188	70,858	(1902)		
1885-86	54,593	93,097	1902-03	70,226	64,797
1886-87	60,949	76,238	1903-04	67,727	84,338
1887-88	69,140	94,294	1904-05	69,184	55,355
1888-89	73,855	84,685	1905-06	64,433	63,939
1889-90	78,808	1,06,110	1906-07	67,079	64,977
1890-91	1,01,366	80,004	1907-08	69,289	95,977
1891-92	1,08,339	1,21,098	1908-09	69,796	67,549
1892-93	1,09,498	80,561	1909-10	69,394	68,976
1893-94	1,08,383	80,067	1910-11	67,735	64,798
1894-95	1,14,708	62,885	1923-24	78,927	2,11,912
1895-96	...	62,059	1924-25	67,603	2,31,900
1896-97	...	64,113	1925-26	77,574	2,16,700
1898-99	...	60,000			

REMARKS—All the figures that I have been able to get have been included here.

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APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide item VI "Communications to the Council" on page 54 supra.]

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

[*Legislative Council 18th October 1927—Question No. 512 by Mr. G. Hari-sarvottama Rao, M.L.C.—Government servants—Contribution to All-India Khadi Fund—Prohibition.*]

With reference to the Hon'ble the Revenue Member's reply to a supplementary question by Mr. S. Satyamurti, M.L.C., in connection with the above question, rules 22 and 23 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules are laid on the table of the Council:—

Rule 22—Political agitation and meetings.—(1) A Government servant may for the purpose of removing misapprehensions, correcting misstatements and refuting disloyal and seditious propaganda defend and explain in public the policy of the Government. Save, however, as provided in rules 17, 18 and 19 a Government servant may not make any communications to the Press in regard to the policy or acts of the Government without the sanction of the Local Government or such superior authority as the Local Government may prescribe.

(2) In any action taken under sub-paragraph (1) a Government servant should, as far as possible, refrain from making any reference to the personality of parties or individuals who may be in opposition to the Government; and when elections are impending, he must give no ground for the suggestion that any statements of facts or views made by him have been made with the object of influencing electors in favour of or against any party or individual candidate.

Rule 23—Taking part in political movements and elections.—

(1) Subject to the provisions of rule 22 and to any special instructions of the Local Government, a Government servant shall not take part in, or subscribe in aid of, any political movement in India or any political movement relating to Indian affairs. Where there is room for doubt whether any action which a Government servant proposes to take will contravene this rule, he shall refer the matter to the Local Government or the authority to which he is immediately subordinate, and thereafter shall act in accordance with such orders as may be passed by such Local Government or authority.

(2) A whole-time Government servant shall not canvass or otherwise interfere or use his influence in connection with, or take part in, any election to a legislative body :

provided that a Government servant who is qualified to vote at such election may exercise his right to vote, but if he does so, shall give no indication of the manner in which he proposes to vote or has voted.

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(3) Save in the case of a whole-time Government servant who, with the permission, if any, required under any law or order for the time being in force, is a candidate for election to a municipal committee, district board or other local body, the provisions of sub-rule (2) shall apply in the case of an election to any such committee, board or body.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide item VI "Communications to the Council" on page 54 supra.]

[Placed on the table of the House with reference to question No. 806 answered on 21st October 1927.]

Letter from the Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 12th October 1927, No. L. Dis. 2580/27.

[Legislative Council—August 1927—Question No. 398—Kurnool district—Markapur taluk—Badridu tank—Repairs—Contribution from ryots.]

The several clauses of the above question are answered *seriatim* below :—

(a) A contribution of Rs. 670 has been levied this year under section 6 of Act I of 1858 for the repairs to the supply channel.

(b) As the supply channel to the tank was overgrown with prickly-pears, bushes and vegetation which resulted in silting of the channel and reduction of the waterway, they were removed. The Public Works Department executed the repairs as the tank is in its charge.

(c) According to the Village Account No. 20, the tank received a supply of four months. It is a third-class source and its capacity is six months.

(d) The owners of the land under the tank sent in a mahazar petition stating that they could not pay the amount of contribution and requested postponement of the collection owing to the adverse state of the season. But the statistics given below will show that the season was not so unfavourable as represented by them :—

	Total extent sown.	Outturn of crops harvested.			
		12 annas.	8 to 11 annas.	4 to 7 annas.	0 to 3 annas.
	ACS.				
Food crops	1,759	21	494	954	280
Other crops	483	..	278	205	..
Total	2,242	21	772	1,169	280

(e) In the above circumstances the collection was proceeded with and an amount of Rs. 615-2-11 has been collected till now leaving a balance of Rs. 54-13-1.

(f) The anicut has not been raised.

(g) The Executive Engineer, Kurnool, states that it is not necessary to raise the anicut for purposes of supply.

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APPENDIX XV.

[Vide item VI "Communications to the Council" on page 54 supra.]

Location of an arrack shop at Gangivasapalli.

874 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the reply to my question No. 91 regarding location of an arrack shop at Gangivasapalli answered on 24th August 1927, that he had no information, will the hon. Minister for Public Health be pleased to call for the information and place it on the table of the House?

Location of the arrack shop at Gangivasapalli.

91 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether an arrack shop is now in existence in Gangivasapalli, hamlet of Jangemvasipalli, Cumbum taluk, Kurnool district;

(b) whether this arrack shop was not in existence for some years;

(c) whether its discontinuance was due to the fact that it had a very bad effect upon the local Chenchus, a hill tribe of the Kurnool district, driving them to crime;

(d) whether as long as the shop was discontinued the Chenchus were docile and peaceful; and

(e) whether, in the interests of peace in the locality, the Government propose to close down the shop?

APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide item VI "Communications to the Council" on page 54 supra.]

LAW (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT.

Civil Population in Poonamallee Cantonment.

With reference to Question No. 1119 by Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan answered at the meeting of the Legislative Council, dated the 4th November 1927, the following further information is placed on the table of the Council:—

(1) Number of persons who own land	...	...	111
(2) Number of persons who own house property	...	...	593
(3) Number of persons who carry on business	...	...	169

APPENDIX XVII.

[Vide item VI "Communications to the Council" on page 54 supra.]

[Vide answer to Legislative Council Question No. 1213 answered at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 5th November 1927.]

From the Director of Agriculture, dated 19th December 1927,
L. Dis. No. C. 2026-27.

[Statistics—Agricultural—Zamindaris—Land under cultivation and under wet cultivation—Extent.]

I have the honour to state that the extent of land under cultivation in zamindari areas in the Madras Presidency in 1926-27 was 7,180,947 acres and that the extent of land under wet cultivation in these areas was 2,151,377 acres.